

Iraq: Kuwait, U.S. troops destroy farms

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq accused Kuwait on Saturday of destroying farms in its border town of Safwan with the help of U.S. troops. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said: "These (Kuwaiti) authorities with the help of U.S. troops destroyed the farms of three Iraqi citizens, dumped their artesian wells and stole water pumps and machinery under the threat of weapons." Farmers were surprised to see soldiers and armoured vehicles storming their farms. Without prior warning, they destroyed the farms in a hysterical way. Iraq denounced last week the outcome of a U.N. border commission set up under Gulf war ceasefire terms which gave Kuwait six wells previously controlled by Iraq in the shared Rumaila oilfield and part of Iraq's Um Qasr naval base. Over the past week Iraq has said that the United States fired-bombed crops in northern Iraq, and the United States has denied the Iraqi charge.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الراي)

Saddam: Sanctions helped Iraq economy

BAGHDAD (R) — President Saddam Hussein has said U.N. sanctions aided Iraq to fend for itself without recourse to oil, its main source of income. "The embargo has provided us with an opportunity to organise economy, define emergency plans and harness available resources without relying solely on the wealth of oil," President Saddam said in remarks published in Saturday's newspapers. "Reality requires, with oil or without it, that we entirely depend on national effort, increase production of goods and improve services," the Iraqi leader said. Iraq is barred by U.N. sanctions, imposed shortly after its invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, from exporting oil. President Saddam was speaking at a meeting attended by top Iraqi economists to assess Iraq's monetary and banking strategy under current circumstances. He made no mention of the results of Vienna talks with the United Nations on the possibility of a partial lift on Iraqi oil exports (see story below).

Volume 17 Number 5038

AMMAN SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1992, THU EL HILJA 27, 1412

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Deputies work out compromise on 'party' definition

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Members of the Lower House of Parliament Saturday held a closed session and reached agreement to put an end to the week-old debate on how to legally define a "political party" and to get on with discussions on the draft law on political parties.

Differences over the definition, contained in article three of the draft law, and arguments by deputies who oppose the entire concept of political parties had bogged down debate in the House since it began an extraordinary session last week.

"The focus (during Saturday's session) was on whether the wording in article three should refer to political parties as 'political organisations' or 'groups'," said one deputy. "A compromise was reached and it was agreed that the wording should be that both (definitions) be included to read 'political organisations composed of groups of Jordanians'."

The deputy told the Jordan Times, pointing out that the new wording is a combination of what the government proposed in the draft law and what the Law Committee of the House recommended.

"The dispute over the wording, Islamic analysts said, stemmed from Islamic thinking that Islam is essentially so democratic that political pluralism in the Western sense is not really necessary in Islamic countries."

"We agree to pluralism and democracy although we believe that there is better," according to a spokesman for the Muslim Brotherhood movement, Ziad Abu Ghannim.

Shahin refers to consultation which is the Islamic equivalent of democracy and is based on consultation between the leader of the umma and the faithful.

"This difference is the background to the current debate in the House, which is debating two versions of the draft law on political parties: one presented by the government and an amended version put forward by the House's Law Committee."

The main point of dispute is between the groups which want the government — the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice to be the higher point of reference for political parties — and those which want the judiciary to regulate matters related to political parties.

The government's version of the draft law, which advocates the use of the judiciary in dealing with political party activities, has been supported by the three of the five blocs in the House. The Law Committee's amendments, which say that the government or the ministry of interior should regulate the registration and acceptance and well as the dissolution of political parties, is supported by the Muslim Brotherhood bloc, which is the largest single bloc in the House with 22 of 80 seats.

Several deputies attending Saturday's meeting told the Jordan Times that the "compromise in the wording" had been made "to please everyone."

The difference in the two approaches is based on the "politicisation" of different branches of government, one deputy close to leftists argued. "The judiciary should be less politicised than other branches of government since it is bound by the Constitution, the National Charter and the law whereas a particular minister could be very politicised," said the deputy.

"By supporting the judiciary option we are safeguarding democracy."

The decision on how parties could be eligible for registration and legalisation will also be left up to the judiciary, said a member of the Constitutional Bloc who attended Saturday's informal meeting. Referring to an attempt by some Islamists and independents to ban a party being formed

EC leaders hail Israeli election results, call for land-for-peace settlement

LISBON (R) — European Community (EC) leaders said Saturday the Labour Party victory in Israel's general elections would help Middle East peace talks, but Israel would have to trade land for peace to achieve a lasting settlement.

"These results, which are an illustration of the democratic tradition in Israel, will reinforce the peace process and the commitment to a just and lasting settlement," they said in a statement after a two-day summit in Lisbon.

The centre-left Labour Party is expected to be more flexible in the peace talks than the right-wing Likud bloc which it defeated in parliamentary elections on Tuesday.

The EC leaders described the Middle East peace talks, launched in Madrid in October last year, as "a unique opportunity for peace."

"But the European Council (summit) reiterates its belief that for an agreement to prove just and lasting it will have to be based on United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which enshrine the principle of land for peace," they added.

The EC leaders said any peace agreement "should provide for the security of all states in the region, including Israel, within recognised and guaranteed borders, and for the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination."

The EC urged all parties in the

Middle East "refrain from all acts of violence and to avoid any action likely to endanger the negotiations, or to threaten the climate of confidence."

It called on Israel to stop building and expanding Jewish settlements in the occupied territories and on Arab states to lift their trade embargo against Israel.

Finally, the EC called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

"It reaffirms its support for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity... Lebanese people should be permitted to make their views known in elections which are held under conditions guaranteed to be free and fair," the summit statement said.

Mojaddidi to hand over power to councils

KABUL (Agencies) — Afghan's Interim President Sibghatullah Mojaddidi has announced he will resign and transfer power to two government councils on Sunday, a day earlier than expected.

Mr. Mojaddidi came to power three days after Afghan rebels captured Kabul on April 25 following 14 years of civil war against a series of Soviet-backed governments. He was appointed on the basis of an agreement signed in Peshawar, Pakistan, by seven major Afghan resistance leaders.

Mr. Mojaddidi's likely successor, Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, arrived in Kabul this week after visits to Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. Both countries backed the Afghan revolution with money, arms and moral support.

The Peshawar agreement called for Mr. Mojaddidi to transfer power to Prof. Rabbani after two months, but the interim president has refused.

Mojaddidi supporters, who view themselves as moderates in Afghanistan's Islamic revolution, describe Prof. Rabbani as an extremist.

But Prof. Rabbani appears to

2 settlers stabbed

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians stabbed and wounded two Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank on Saturday, defying victorious Israeli Labour leader Yitzhak Rabin's "iron fist" threat against Palestinian resistance activists.

The attacks followed the worst Arab-Israeli violence in the occupied territories in months when Palestinians stabbed to death two Israelis in the Gaza Strip and an Israeli soldier and three Arabs were killed in a West Bank gunfight on Thursday.

In Hebron in the occupied West Bank Saturday an Arab woman stabbed a Jewish settler at the entrance of the Beit Hadassah settlement set up inside the city, an army statement said.

The settler, wounded slightly, fired and hit his assailant. She then fled in a car with blue Arab plates, the army said. The settler was taken to a hospital for medical treatment, it added.

The army said it put up roadblocks and began searching for the Arab woman, who Israeli radio said was wounded slightly.

Mr. Rabin has pledged to cut construction in what he distinguishes as "political settlements" in densely populated Arab areas, as opposed to settlements seen as vital to Israel's "security."

The second stabbing Saturday occurred later in the afternoon at the Jordan Valley settlement of

Roi. The sources said a Palestinian stabbed and seriously wounded another settler. He was flown to hospital by helicopter. The attacker escaped.

Troops set up roadblocks and conducted searches for the attackers. The area around Roi was sealed off. Israeli authorities clamped a curfew on Palestinians in the heart of Hebron.

The latest spate of violence was the first since Mr. Rabin trounced prime minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Party — which had championed Jewish settlement — in a general election on Tuesday.

Mr. Rabin made clear on Friday he would show no mercy to Palestinians who attacked Jews. He said Arab activists were trying to sabotage Middle East peace talks, which he has pledged to push forward.

"If someone is mistaken, and thinks we won't use an iron fist against the murderers and all the leaders of acts of hatred, he will learn the hardest of lessons from us," he declared.

Mordechai Gur, a former army chief of staff and a possible candidate for defence minister in a Rabin government, said on Saturday Jewish settlers had warned him they were prepared to reach for their guns to oppose any Palestinian autonomy.

"Several months ago a delegation of rabbis from the (occupied) territories came to the Knesset

(Continued on page 5)

British firm gets JD 4.84m Dome contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — A British construction firm has won a Jordanian contract to restore Jerusalem's Dome of the Rock at a cost of JD 4.841 million.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Izzeddine Al Tamimi, head of the Jordanian committee supervising the Al Aqsa mosque and the Dome of the Rock, said the two-year tender was awarded to Mivan.

The choice was made because the committee was convinced of the company's offer, "which conforms to the public interest and the project's specifications," he said.

The committee, Mr. Tamimi added, has unanimously agreed that Mivan will carry out the

required restoration work in the best manner and according to terms set previously by the committee.

The minister voiced the committee's gratitude for His Majesty King Hussein for "his generous donation which enabled the committee to continue its efforts for restoring and renovating Al Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock mosques."

King Hussein announced in a meeting with delegates from the occupied West Bank last month that he was making a personal donation of \$8.24 million towards the restoration project.

Mr. Tamimi thanked King Hussein on behalf of the committee members for his efforts,

which "enabled the committee to achieve a major and grand Islamic goal which was represented in restoring the third holiest shrine for Muslims all over the world."

Fifteen companies had showed interest in carrying out the project, estimated to cost \$10 million and five companies were qualified by the committee.

Offers were referred to a technical sub-committee chaired by former Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Raef Najm. The committee recommended the British company to carry out the project after an intensive study of the offers.

The committee was planning to

start the restoration work by July 10, according to earlier news reports.

Jordan had announced its commitment to cover the cost of restoring the Dome of the Rock noting that the commitment was in line with the Kingdom's policy to support Palestinians and to safeguard the holy shrines. The Kingdom had also made clear that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) should not interfere in the work of the committee.

Saudi Arabia had announced it was donating \$10 million for repairing the shrines through UNESCO.

Allies agree to oil flow through Bakr

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The United States and its allies are willing to allow Iraq to transport oil from a port damaged during the Gulf war in a one-time shipment to pay for medicine and food, according to diplomats.

The U.N. Security Council has prohibited Iraq from exporting oil since its troops invaded Kuwait in August 1990, but offered to allow the sale of \$1.6 billion worth to pay for U.N. costs and a compensation fund for war victims and humanitarian aid.

A Security Council resolution says Iraq should export the oil through a pipeline that crosses Turkey and leads to the

Mediterranean Sea. But at talks with the United Nations in Vienna this month, Iraq suggested instead using its newly repaired Mina Al Bakr terminal on the Gulf, diplomats said.

The United States, Britain and France are offering a compromise: Allow Iraq to export some, but not all, of the oil through the Mina Al Bakr terminal, damaged during the six-week U.S. and allied bombing offensive. It remains to be seen, however, whether other members of the Security Council, as well as Iraq, will accept the compromise.

Iraq would prefer to use the Mina Al Bakr terminal because it is more convenient for exports to

Asia, a likely major customer, and less susceptible to Kurdish attacks.

Turkey, however, is pushing hard for use of its pipeline. In part to compensate for the loss of millions of dollars in oil transport fees since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, said Ahmet Acet, a counsellor at the Turkish mission to the United Nations. The conduit was closed after the invasion. Turkey also believes the allies' consent to use of the pipeline would be an expression of gratitude for hosting allied aircraft during the war, other diplomats say.

(Continued on page 5)

More Somalis converge on Yemen

SANAA (Agencies) — Some 4,000 more Somalis fleeing bitter factional fighting arrived in the Red Sea port of Aden on Saturday on two ships allowed to berth there by Yemeni authorities, U.N. officials said.

A U.N. spokesman, who did not want to be named, said "apparently there have been some cases of diseases among the refugees."

Earlier this week cholera broke out aboard the Gob Wein which was carrying thousands of refugees when it ran aground after it had been refused permission to dock in Aden.

About 150 refugees died aboard the Gob Wein and a Yemeni official said 70 people, mainly women and children, had been raped and murdered by a gang of shipboard bandits.

The horror scene aboard the Gob Wein drew attention to the plight of the Somali boat people, who are among some 800,000 who have fled their country torn by factional strife.

Yemen has said it cannot cope with the high number of refugees fleeing Somalia and its hospitals are poorly equipped to cope with them.

The new batch of refugees was being provided with fresh water, food, medicine and accommodations, the U.N. spokesman said.

He said one of the ships carried 1,000 refugees and the other some 3,000.

The spokesman said some of the refugees had already disembarked onto a beach and all were expected to be evacuated by Sunday to the beach and from there to camps.

U.N. officials said the Gob Wein had been in the Gulf of Aden for 16 days trying to find a safe haven before its refugee passengers — deprived of food and water in searing heat — hijacked the vessel and forced it aground.

At least 3,300 survivors had been ferried from the ship and taken to camps scattered around the Red Sea port.

Yemeni authorities, already overwhelmed by Somali refugees, had refused the ship entry.

U.N. officials say about 150 refugees had died either from hunger and thirst on the ship or when trying to swim ashore.

We came here because they are Arabs and Muslims and we have nowhere else to go," said Amal Abdul, a refugee in her 50s who

(Continued on page 5)

Budget row spoils EC leaders' show of unity

LISBON (Agencies) — A row over money between rich and poor European Community (EC) states spoiled EC leaders' efforts to turn a summit on Friday and Saturday into a show of unity after Denmark's rejection of the Maastricht Treaty.

However, community leaders were united to say that they were prepared, if necessary, to support a United Nations operation to take over Sarajevo airport by military means for a humanitarian airlift.

"While giving priority to peaceful means, the European Council does not exclude support for the use of military means by the U.N. to achieve these humanitarian objectives," the leaders of the 12-nation community said.

Their joint statement at the end of the two-day summit went further than the U.S. position that a ceasefire must be in force before an airlift.

Britain backed the U.S. line against a hawkish stance by France and Italy — and the final statement was couched in more moderate terms than an earlier draft. That had said the community "does not exclude the use of military means."

The insertion of the word "support" underlined that any intervention would need to be under U.N. auspices.

The summit agreed to open membership talks with EFTA countries, but only once the community has solved its budget row and ratified its blueprint for political and monetary union.

Reacting to mounting criticism across the bloc of the Maastricht Treaty on European union, the

summit agreed plans to make sure that the community acts only when governments cannot perform better on their own. Under the so-called subsidiarity principle, they pledged to review even existing legislation.

"There are fears ... about a (monster) German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said. "Clearly we do not want this at all. We were all agreed that the community must come closer to the citizens of Europe."

The failure to the budget talks was a personal blow to European Commission President Jacques Delors, who was forced to withdraw his compromise proposals only hours after EC leaders' decision on Friday night to respond to him to a record third term as president of the bloc's executive.

Unable to reconcile demands from Spain, Greece, Ireland and current EC president Portugal for the increased aid promised under Maastricht with the reluctance of Germany, Britain and the Netherlands to pump more money into EC coffers, EC leaders settled on an ambiguous compromise which left no one fully satisfied.

"As president of the European Council, I can tell you that an increase (in aid) appropriate to meet the Maastricht commitments has been approved," Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva told a news conference.

"As Portuguese prime minister, I would say we understand this should be a doubling of the structural funds (aid),"

Algeria's FIS trials put off; lawyers quit

BLIDA, Algeria (Agencies) — The trial of two Muslim fundamentalist leaders on charges carrying the death penalty broke up abruptly in Algeria on Saturday when defence lawyers walked out, a local journalist said.

Abassi Madani, 61, and Ali Belhadj, 35, leaders of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), returned to the cells they have occupied since June 1991 after their supporters demanding an Islamic state plunged Algeria into turmoil.

Foreign reporters and observers were barred from the trial. It was not immediately clear when the case will resume.

The accused faced charges including aggression and conspiracy against the state. Mr. Belhadj is also charged with kidnapping and torture of kidnap victims.

Five other FIS officials faced lesser charges.

Mr. Belhadj, vice president of the front, questioned the competence of the military court trying them.

The attorneys had argued since the arrests a year ago that the defendants be recognised as political prisoners and tried in a civilian court.

The FIS was pressing for early presidential elections and protesting restricting it considered unfavourable to the fundamentalists ahead of legislative elections.

The movement's leaders were arrested, a state of emergency called and the elections cancelled.

When the military deposed President Chadli Benjedid and cancelled the vote, a 12-month state of emergency was declared and the party banned.

Para-military gendarmes manned roadblocks around the pillared tribunal in the military headquarters town of Blida, 50 kilometres south of Algiers.

Mr. Madani's relatives were let through as gendarmes searched cars and checked papers. But a gendarme captain, sitting with a rifle resting on his knee, turned away foreign journalists.

"Negative, negative," he told Reuters correspondents seeking access. "This is a forbidden zone."

The defence ministry on Saturday told Reuters: "It is an internal affair. It is in a military barracks and we cannot let foreigners in. Also there is not much room inside. Perhaps there will be a communique later."

A French television crew was briefly held and their cassette seized after they filmed the checkpoint, one of two on the last kilometre before the courthouse. French lawyers Jacques Verges, asked to attend by the defence, was also refused entry.

The FIS lawyers walked out in protest at what they termed "lack of form" and the absence of key witnesses. The fiery Belhadj declared they quit "to protest against injustice and the orchestrated media campaign of which we are the victims."

Security forces removed Mr. Belhadj, whose shouts of Allahu Akbar rang through the room, as the court president called witnesses, an Algerian journalist said.

INAUGURATION OF



Hijazi Laboratories
for medical analysis

Director: Nabil A. Hijazi (M.Sc Biochemistry — U.S.A.)

- Military hospitals labs (U.A.E) - (previously)
- Senior Technical Specialist - Du Pont Co, medical products - diagnostics division (previously).

It is our pleasure to announce the inauguration of our new laboratories with the following facilities:

- 1) State - of - the - art clinical analyzers.
- 2) Experienced, qualified staff.
- 3) Shortest turn around time with high quality results.

Jabal Amman - 3rd Circle - Mai Zyadeh Street
Al Khalidi Hospital Area - near Sudanese Embassy.
Tel.: 617303 - P.O.Box: 830043 Zahran - Fax: 617303
* Working hours daily except Friday
from 8:00 a.m. till 8:00 p.m.

Hawatmeh urges Palestinians, Arabs to shift approach to counter changes in Israel

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) Nayef Hawatmeh Saturday described the Israeli Labour Party victory as a substantive development in the Middle East peace process. He urged the Palestinian leadership to counter the change in Israeli political scene and the subsequent shift in approach to the peace process by adjusting the Palestinian position by adopting new negotiating methods.

But, he warned, Labour leader and Premier-elect Yitzhak Rabin's hawkish policies — which he described as being close to Likud's — could triumph over the relatively moderate approach of the Labour Party if the Palestinians did not take advantage of "correcting" their negotiating policy.

Describing the Labour Party's victory as a "political coup in the Israeli street," Mr. Hawatmeh insisted at a press conference here that the right opportunity has presented itself for the Palestinians as well as the Arab countries negotiating peace with Israel to win over Israeli public support for the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

"The new Israeli political development presents an important and convenient moment for our people and the Madrid team to correct the Palestinian representation and correct the direction (of negotiations)," Mr. Hawatmeh said.

"The Israeli street has leaned to the left towards dealing with self-determination for our people and towards a readiness to open direct negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," he asserted.

Mr. Hawatmeh was referring to the leftist Meretz Party and the Arab parties which won seats on

the Labour slate. These groups advocate self-determination for the Palestinian people on the West Bank and Gaza Strip and have said they are ready to hold direct talks with the PLO.

Since the Palestinians agreed to participate in the Mideast peace talks according to the U.S. and Israeli conditions of participation, Mr. Hawatmeh's DFLP has been insisting on wider Palestinian participation to include those not only from the West Bank and Gaza Strip (as is currently the case), but also those from Jerusalem and the diaspora.

By voting for the left, Mr. Hawatmeh maintained, the Israeli people have edged towards accepting a just solution to the Palestinian problem based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 194, and that the Palestinian side should counter this trend by also "searching for new ways for peace."

The Labour victory, he added, indicates that the majority of the Israeli people had "deserted the Likudist policy of breaking up the intifada and the 'Likudist peace' policy under the ceiling of the American letter of invitation."

"They have moved towards finding a new path to peace," he said.

"It has now become impossible to continue negotiations under the Likudist ceiling and according to the Madrid formula," Mr. Hawatmeh said.

He referred to Mr. Rabin's threat to use an "iron-fist" policy against Palestinian activists in the occupied territories and his pledge to finance "security settlements," particularly in Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley and the Golan Heights. The DFLP leader noted that Mr. Rabin also said that he would not dismantle settlements in the occupied territories, that he would only permit autonomy for the Palestinians without sovereignty, and that he would find a unilateral solution with the

Palestinian "inhabitants" of the occupied territories without linking it with the outcome of negotiations with the other Arab parties.

Mr. Rabin, according to Mr. Hawatmeh, "contradicts the policy defined by the Israeli voters who had also voted for the doves (who occupy 50 per cent of the Labour seats) in favour of self-determination and direct dialogue with the PLO."

The Palestinian leader said that Mr. Rabin's policies would dominate the overall Labour approach if the Palestinians and Arabs "do not take quick steps towards returning to international resolutions or towards coming closer to what the Israeli street has imposed."

Like the Israeli voters have made their political reassessment, Mr. Hawatmeh said, the Palestinian people and leadership and the Arabs must make their own reassessments of the eight-month-old peace process.

Mr. Hawatmeh, however, did not acknowledge that Likud could have lost the elections partly because the Israeli people wanted a change of internal policy, particularly reform in the economic policy, and to receive \$10 billion in loan guarantees from the U.S.

Palestinian negotiators have expressed their fears that Mr. Rabin's victory could mean more pressure from the U.S. on the Palestinians and Arabs now that Labour is viewed by the American administration as "moderate."

"With Shamir in power, there was limited U.S. pressure on Israel for some concessions," a Palestinian delegate told the Jordan Times. "But now with Rabin, we expect that not only will Israel receive its \$10 billion in loan guarantees, but that the pressure on Israel would cease and the pressure on us for more concessions would escalate."

Turkey extends emergency rule in southeast

ANKARA (AP) — Parliament on Friday extended emergency rule for four months in southeastern Turkey, where a day earlier Kurdish guerrillas stormed a mosque and killed 10 Kurdish villagers.

The attack came Thursday night as 30 rebels with automatic rifles took over the mosque during evening prayers, forced the worshippers out, and tied their hands, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported Friday.

The rebels then killed the villagers as they lay on the ground, the agency said. The attack came in Yolac village in Diyarbakir province.

Most guerrillas operating in the area are members of the outlawed Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), which has been fighting for self-rule since 1984.

The attack was another example of a struggle between rival Kurdish groups in the region. Yolac village, with a population of 1,000, was known to be sympathetic to the illegal Kurdish Hizbollah Organisation, which is seeking to establish an Islamic Kurdish state.

The Kurdish minority, like the rest of the population in Turkey, is overwhelmingly Muslim.

Interior Minister Ismet Sezgin told parliament before the vote on emergency rule that 4,187 people, including civilians, security personnel and insurgents have died in clashes linked to Kurdish independence.

Mr. Sezgin said the PKK had up to 4,000 guerrillas inside Turkey, and 6,000 others operating outside the country.

PKK is believed to have camps in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Iraq. Emergency rule was extended in the provinces of Diyarbakir, Bingol, Elazig, Hakkari, Mardin, Siirt, Tunceli, Sirnak, Batman, Van, Mus, Adiyaman and Bitlis.

Emergency rule differs from martial law in that emergency powers are assumed by civilian governors instead of military commanders. The governors can impose curfews, ban meetings and rallies, order an end to strikes and issue search warrants.

Parliament on Friday also extended for six months the mandate of the allied air based in Turkey to monitor Iraq's treatment of its Kurds. The original mandate for the coalition force would have expired on Sunday.

The allied coalition force is comprised of American, British, French and Turkish planes. Iraq expressed its displeasure over the existence of such troops in Turkey and called on the Turkish government this week to not renew the mandate for the allied coalition force.

Turkish Premier Mesut Demirel said in a news conference this week that the presence of the allied troops was still necessary because "the possibility of a massacre in northern Iraq is still there."

Upon Mr. Demirel's initiative, parliament rephrased the description of the mission of the allied coalition force and noted that Iraq's territorial integrity would be respected.

The allied troops established a "security zone" in northern Iraq for the Kurds after over 1.5 million of them fled to Turkey and Iran following a failed rebellion last year.

The allied force was withdrawn from northern Iraq a year ago, but it still runs air patrols from Turkey's Incirlik air base in the south.

In Turkey, Kurds make up about one-fifth of the country's population of nearly 60 million.

In another incident Friday in Turkey, five Kurdish villagers were killed in an explosion when their tractor hit a mine near Tepe village in southeastern Sirnak province, an official said.

FIS leader with benign face shook Arab World

ALGIERS (R) — Abassi Madani, facing charges carrying a possible death sentence in an Algerian court, showed the world a benign face of fundamentalism while leading a party that plunged Algeria into turmoil.

His opponents say that behind the facade lay dictatorial political ambitions, "a wolf in sheep's clothing."

Small, stocky and bearded, Mr. Madani took the Arab World's biggest Muslim fundamentalist party, the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), into conflict with the Algerian state.

The affable tone he had adopted with journalists and foreigners vanished after street unrest sparked by a FIS strike last year when troops surrounded flash-point mosques used by his party to demand an Islamic state.

"If the army does not withdraw we will be obliged to call a jihad (holy war)," he told 20,000 emo-

But ahead of the first multi-

party general election due last June 27, Mr. Madani called a general strike which many diplomats saw as his biggest error.

Dissidents who later quit the FIS said he went ahead despite being in a minority in the FIS policy-making Majlis Al Shoura.

But even in military detention in Blida, 50 kilometres from Algiers where his trial is to take place, Mr. Madani, now 61, kept his grip on the party.

Despite an internal power struggle, the party proclaimed him supreme leader at a later secret meeting. During the run-up to the rescheduled general election empty chairs behind symbolic prison bars appeared at each FIS rally to recall his absence.

But with more detentions and the party driven underground after unrest following cancellation of the rebel general election it was poised to win, Mr. Madani's

name disappeared from any mention in FIS clandestine bulletins. Born in Sidi Okba, near Blida in east Algeria, on Feb. 28, 1931, Mr. Madani did his studies in England. Although he speaks both English and French, he will only use Arabic in public.

Arrested by the French at the start of the independence war in 1954 for implication in an attack against Radio Algiers, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

He was freed in March 1962, at the time of the ceasefire between France and the National Liberation Front (FLN) which was to rule a socialist-centred state for nearly three decades.

He quit the party shortly after his release, denouncing the socialist ideology, and started to build clandestine support for his Islamic ideals. He was detained in 1982 for several years for espousing the creation of an Islamic state.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Tunisia hopes Rabin will keep promises

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia said Friday it hoped that the election of Israel's next Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin would help advance the Middle East peace process. "The electorate in Israel voted for the candidate who declared... readiness to advance the peace process in the Middle East and open dialogue with the Palestinians," a Foreign Ministry statement said. "Tunisia hopes that this choice will bring a final halt to the policy of obstinacy and confrontation and will open a new page that will enable the peace process to enter a serious and decisive phase," it said. Mr. Rabin led the Labour Party victory in Tuesday's general election after 15 years of government by the right-wing Likud.

Kuwaiti officer escapes gunmen's bullets

KUWAIT (R) — Gunmen in Kuwait opened fire on a naval officer but their intended victim escaped unhurt, security sources said on Saturday. Lieutenant Bashar Abdul Hussein Abdul Reda came under fire as he drove to work at a Kuwaiti naval base on Friday. He is the son of a leading Kuwaiti actor who was the target of an attack earlier this year. The attack on the officer was a day after an explosion at the home of a member of Kuwait's ruling Al Sabah family which killed an Iranian gardener. The incidents are the latest in a wave of violence that has been sweeping Kuwait since Iraq's army was expelled from the emirate 16 months ago. The sources said the naval officer's car was damaged in the attack. The officer's father, Abdul Hussein Abdul Reda, whose satire of Iraq's occupation has been playing to packed houses since February, escaped a machinegun attack earlier this year.

Nigeria warns on travel to Libya

LAGOS (R) — Libya has deported about 1,500 Nigerians who did not have proper travel documents and will repatriate more, the government said in a warning to travellers. The statement said 2,000 other Nigerians in Libya, many of whom go there to seek jobs, face the same fate. "The Nigerians were repatriated on grounds of wrongful entry into Libya without proper immigration documents, commissions of acts of misconduct and constituting social security and health hazards to the Libyan people," an official statement said. It said the presidency has warned Nigerians against travelling abroad without genuine travel documents. The statement did not say when the 1,500 Nigerians were deported from Libya. Between August and October 1991 three groups of Nigerians totalling about 500 were flown to Lagos aboard Libyan cargo planes. Many of them said on arrival after the long journey across the Sahara they were detained in camps under appalling conditions before being flown home. Meanwhile, newspapers said 213 Nigerians were repatriated from Saudi Arabia last Tuesday because they lacked valid immigration papers.

Desert Storm auction set to sell surplus

DAMMAM, Saudi Arabia (R) — A second auction of U.S.-Gulf war surplus materials dubbed "the sale of the century" should raise some \$20 million, auctioneer Marhoun Nasser said. The sale on Sunday is intended to dispose of material left behind by the U.S. forces which led the coalition that ousted Iraqi forces from Kuwait early last year. A first 10-day auction in May raised about \$23 million. The ammunition and weaponry, which includes some captured Iraqi tanks, has been melted down. All equipment, including trailers, cranes, forklift trucks, shovels, electrical generators, truck cabins, towing equipment and fuel tankers, has been stripped of military markings. The items for sale have been assembled in three yards close to Damman, a few kilometres north of Doha, the main base of the U.S. forces that streamed into Saudi Arabia after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Auctioneer Nasser, officially appointed by the U.S. government, said the material will be auctioned over 10 days and expected this to be the last auction. The first auction, which began on May 17, attracted bidders from Europe, the United States, Singapore, and the neighbouring United Arab Emirates. One Saudi buyer paid more than \$11 million for 1,700 items, mainly vehicles and scrap metal. The second auction will include a few items sold but not collected by buyers in the first auction. Items uncollected by mid-June were confiscated, with the buyers forfeiting their 30 per cent deposits.

Freed Lebanese prisoners return from Iran

BEIRUT (R) — Forty Lebanese captured by Iran in its 1980-1988 war with Iraq returned home thanks to the Hizbollah (Party of God). Witnesses said the former prisoners, driven by Syrian army trucks from Damascus, arrived in the eastern Lebanese town of Zahleh, 50 kilometres east of Beirut, on Friday and were reunited with relatives. Supreme Iranian leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei ordered the release at the request of Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, the

leader of Lebanon's Tehran-backed Hizbollah. The 40 prisoners were the biggest batch of non-Iraqis freed by Iran. Hundreds of non-Iraqi Arabs who fought Iran or worked in the war zones were captured by Tehran.

Two extremists killed in Assiut shootout

CAIRO (AP) — Two Muslim extremists were killed Friday in a shootout with police in the Assiut province, 320 kilometres south of Cairo, the state-owned newspaper Al Ahram reported. It said one of the extremists was killed by a police bullet and the second drowned in the River Nile while trying to escape. The shootout resulted in the arrest of 27 extremists and the capture of 18 hand grenades and a number of automatic guns, the newspaper said. The newspaper said 150 extremists were meanwhile arrested as security forces continued to comb the area in search for suspects in last month's killing of 13 Coptic Christians. The clashes brought casualties in southern Egypt this month to 11 dead and 22 wounded.

Qadhafi: Israel will 'disintegrate' with time

NEW YORK (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi says in a magazine interview that Israel is a remnant of World War II and will disintegrate, like the Berlin Wall. "This is an artificial state. It's based on arbitrariness," the Libyan leader said in an April interview to be published next month in "Leaders," a New York magazine aimed at business and government leaders. "It will disintegrate, whether they like it or not," he said. "I'm not saying the Arabs will attack and destroy Israel, that they will make it disintegrate. That doesn't make sense (and) the West would not allow such a thing." But "the state was established as a reaction against Hitler. It's one of the byproducts of the Second World War, and so it's going to disappear just as the results of the Second World War have gone," Colonel Qadhafi said. "It's just like the Berlin Wall, the division of Germany and Eastern Europe and the unity of Yugoslavia." The magazine said it spoke with him at his Tripoli headquarters. In the past, Col. Qadhafi has suggested that a new homeland be found for the Jews, perhaps in Germany's Saarland region because of the Germans' wartime excesses, or in Alaska.

Morocco ratifies frontier with Algeria

RABAT (R) — Morocco has promulgated a decree ratifying its frontier with Algeria 29 years after the two countries fought a brief border war. The decree published in the government gazette on Thursday ratifies an accord signed in 1972 by King Hassan and Algerian President Houari Boumedienne. The accord was signed with relations between the two countries improved after King Hassan abandoned claims to vast tracts of western Algeria, including the Tindouf area. A two-month war broke out in 1963 after each side accused the other of a creeping takeover of desert territory along 1,200-kilometre of undefined frontier. The Organisation of African Unity stepped in to halt the conflict. It set up an international commission to delineate the border whose ruling was accepted by both sides in 1972. But Morocco did not ratify the accord when Tindouf became the main base for Polisario guerrillas fighting for the independence of Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony claimed by Morocco. After severing relations in 1976 in protest against Algeria's support for Polisario, Morocco restored ties in 1988 and accepted a United Nations plan to settle the Western Sahara conflict with a self-determination referendum.

10-year-old's firecracker burns down building

RABAT (R) — Fire gutted a truck, two cars, a furniture shop and four floors of an apartment block in the Moroccan capital after a 10-year-old boy threw a firecracker into the truck, the official news agency MAP reported. It set fire to a load of plastic foam mattresses on the truck. The blaze spread to a taxi and two limousines parked beside it and then engulfed the furniture shop and four floors of the building above. Firemen took four hours to extinguish the blaze. They said two people were slightly injured. Many Moroccan children have started setting off firecrackers in preparation for the holiday Ashura which falls on July 11 in Morocco.

Morocco, Kyrgyzstan to establish ties

RABAT (R) — Morocco and Kyrgyzstan agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassador level under an accord signed by their United Nations representatives, the official news agency MAP said on Friday. It said the third member of the former Soviet Union to establish ties with Morocco this week after Estonia and the Ukraine. In Accra, Ghana's Foreign Ministry issued a statement announcing that it had also established diplomatic ties at an ambassadorial level with Kyrgyzstan.

Somali warlord calls for coalition

NAIROBI (R) — Somalia's most powerful warlord, General Mohammed Farah Aided, has called for a national conference to enable the formation of a coalition government in his war-torn country.

His radio station in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, broadcast the call late on Friday, but did not say when Gen. Aided issued it. The radio, monitored here, quoted Gen. Aided as saying: "The United Somali Congress (USC) welcomes and calls for the convening of a national reconciliation conference and for the formation of a coalition government."

A U.N. official said on Friday that the lives of 1.5 million Somalis were in danger from starvation unless the world helped the country ravaged by war and drought. "Without an immediate injec-

tion of support from the international community, the lives of over 1.5 million Somalis are under threat," Ian Macleod, U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), said in a statement in Mogadishu.

In his appeal, Gen. Aided said: "We appeal to regional and international organisations to help in the work of reconciliation and the convening of a national conference."

The radio added that Gen. Aided, whose faction controls most of the southern half of his country, was ready to perform a major role in maintaining stability in the Horn of Africa, and to co-exist with neighbouring countries in a spirit of good neighbourliness.

A year ago a group of Somali factions met in the Red Sea port of Djibouti and appointed Ali Mahdi Mohammad — Gen.

Aided's main rival in the USC — as interim president. Mr. Mahdi controls part of the capital, but is not recognised by Gen. Aided as the country's president.

Somalia has been split between rival warring groups since January last year when Dictator Mohammad Siad Barre was ousted from Mogadishu. He is now in exile in Nigeria.

Three was no immediate reaction from other Somali groups to Gen. Aided's call, but diplomats in East Africa said he was now in a strong position to take the lead in Somalia after his troops recently took control of large areas in the south.

Gen. Aided, however, has no control over northern Somalia, which has declared itself the independent republic of Somaliland. Thousands of Somalis are seeking refuge in Yemen.

Israel sympathisers boo Catholic bishop

PARIS (R) — Supporters of Israel booed a Roman Catholic bishop at a UNESCO conference on anti-Semitism on Wednesday when he brushed off questions about the absence of full diplomatic ties between the Vatican and the Jewish state.

"I did not understand your question at first, perhaps on purpose," said Bishop Jorge Maria Mejia, vice president of the Pontifical Justice and Peace Commission and former head of the Vatican Commission for Relations with Jews.

Bishop Mejia said the issue of what questioners called the Vatican's failure to open ties had nothing to do with tolerance, the subject of his UNESCO lecture. "We tolerate each other very

well with the state of Israel and vice-versa. That is my answer," he said.

The audience, largely supporters of Israel, booed and jeered at the Argentine cleric, who looked flustered.

Officials of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, a Jewish group which organised the conference jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, apologised to Bishop Mejia and called for order.

"I answered as I did because the question had nothing to do with the subject we were addressing," Bishop Mejia told Reuters later.

with Israel) has to do with several issues including that of the Palestinians which no one can any longer ignore, not even the Israelis.

"There is also the issue of Jerusalem. The Holy See does not seek to govern: the city but we consider it should be open and all three religions (Christianity, Islam and Judaism) should have rights beyond those (now existing) of freedom of religion and a certain presence," he said.

There was no theological obstacle to the Vatican recognising Israel, he added.

Bishop Mejia said the church had made great efforts among Catholic to eradicate teachings which could result in anti-Semitism.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME TWO
17:30 Michael Vaillant
17:45 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres
18:10 L'écrit des Fans
19:00 News French
19:15 Carnet de Notes
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Wings Documentary
21:10 News in English
22:00 Law and Order

PRAYER TIMES

AA12H7L703:50 Fajr
05:26 (Sunrise) Dhuha
12:57 Dhur
16:18 'Asr
19:49 Maghreb
21:24 'Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweifish
Tel. 810740
Assumption of God Church, Tel. 632785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 62490

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Saile Church Tel. 661757
Terremoto Church Tel. 622666
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 626543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 711331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 75261
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 717251
Assiuta International Church Tel. 683326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 623624, 645832
Church of the Nazarene Tel. 975691

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
Slight drop in temperatures will take place and winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate.

Min./Max. temp. — 21/33
Amman — 21/38
Aqaba — 27/38
Deserts — 19/26

Jordan Valley 25/39

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35, Aqaba 41. Humidity readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 19 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Abdul Majid Al Sha'ar — 791405
Dr. Arafat Al Ashbah — 602907
Dr. Mahmoud Amara — 888883
Dr. Nidal Al Dahik — 692825
First pharmacy — 661912
Perdows pharmacy — 78356
Al Aqaba pharmacy — 637055
Nakrouh pharmacy — 623672
Al Salam pharmacy — 606730
Yacoub pharmacy — 644945
Shanoul pharmacy — 637660

IRBID:

Dr. Ahmad Abu Bakir — (—)
Al Shamsa pharmacy — 275825
ZARQA:
Dr. Samir Al Lawad — (—)
Khalil pharmacy — 963417

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre — 637111
Civil Defence Department — 661111
Civil Defence Immediate — 630341
Civil Defence Emergency — 199
Fire Brigade — 192, 621111, 637777
Blood Bank — 751221
Highway Police — 843402
Traffic Police — 896390
Public Security Department — 63021
Hotel Complaints — 605800
Price Complaints — 661176
Water and Sewerage — 897467
Amman Municipality — 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) — 121
Overseas Calls — 010230
Central Amman Telephone — 623101
Repairs — 661101
Jordan Television — 771111
Radio Jordan — 680100
Water Authority — 815615
Jordan Electricity Authority — 636381
Electric Power Company — 636381
RJ Flight Information — 08-53200

Queens Aia Intl. Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Husain Medical Centre — 813813/32
Khadija Maternity, J. Amn — 644281/6
Khadija Maternity, J. Amn — 644412
Jahid Amman Maternity — 642662
Malhas, J. Amman — 636140
Palestine, Shamsi — 664171/4
Shamsi Hospital — 669131
University Hospital — 649845
Al-Mushir Hospital — 667227/8
The Islamic, Abdali — 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali — 664164/6
Indian, Al-Muhajreen — 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Amn — 775111/28
Jahid, Marha — 891615/5
Queen Aia Hospital — 812240/30
Amal Hospital — 674125
ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital — (09)983323
Al-Mushir Hospital — (09)980260
Zarqa Maternity Hospital — (09)980260
The Sina Hospital — (09)980260
Al Hikma Modern Hospital (09)990790
IRBID:
Princess Basma Hospital — (02)723555
Greek Catholic Hospital — (02)722775
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital — (02)747100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital — (06)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

16:00 Jeddah (RJ)
16:10 Larnaca (RJ)
16:15 Athens (RJ)
16:20 Damascus (RJ)
16:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
16:35 Frankfurt, Germany (RJ)
16:40 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
16:45 London (RJ)
16:50 Madrid, Rome (RJ)
16:55 Ankara, Istanbul (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:05 Brussels, Paris (RJ)
17:10 Frankfurt (RJ)
17:15 Berlin (RJ)
17:20 Vienna (RJ)
17:25 Rome (RJ)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

07:20 Damascus (RJ)
08:30 Athens (RJ)
08:35 Berlin (RJ)
08:40 Frankfurt (RJ)
11:50 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:00 Rome (RJ)
12:05 Vienna (RJ)
12:10 Ankara, Istanbul (RJ)
12:15 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
16:00 Cairo (RJ)
21:00 Riyadh (RJ)
22:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:35 New Delhi (RJ)
22:40 Bangkok (RJ)
22:45 Singapore, Jakarta (RJ)
22:50 Sana'a (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)
16:00 Beirut, Rome (AZ)
15:30 Bahrain (GF)

MARKET PRICES



Housing and Urban Development Department Director Youssef Hiyasat (left), Aqaba Region President Bassam Qakish (centre) and Aqaba

Mayor Ibrahim Abu Izz sign an agreement Saturday which aims to develop the old parts of Aqaba city (Petra photo)

Agreement to develop old Aqaba signed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing and Urban Development Department, the Aqaba Regional Authority (ARA) and Aqaba Municipality on Saturday signed a JD3 million agreement on developing the old parts of Aqaba.

ARA President Bassam Qakish said that ARA contributed JD370,000 towards the project, which will cover 170 dunums. The project is to benefit some 1,000 families in that area.

Aqaba Mayor Ibrahim Abu Izz said the project was one of the municipality's priorities, noting that it contributed JD100,000 towards the project.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation director general, Youssef Hiyasat said providing good housing has always been his corporation's major preoccupation.

He added that the development of the old city is to safeguard the city's architectural design, the social fabric and the

environment. He pointed out that owners of the buildings that will be pulled down during the project will be compensated by the corporation. He said that the corporation will help fund the project through the special finance agreements on the third development project. Dr. Hiyasat said the project will be completed in 18 months.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Hiyasat, Mr. Izz and ARA President Bassam Qakish.



PRINCESS VISITS MINISTRY: — Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein on Saturday visited the Youth Ministry where she was briefed by the minister, Salah Irshaidat, on youth programmes and the ministry's support and development of youth and sports movements. She also discussed with him equestrian sports, stressing the need to promote it country-wide through an equestrian school, supervised by the Equestrian Federation. Princess Haya emphasised the need to speed up such a project in order to create a new generation of riders to take part in international and Arab horse-riding competitions. Princess Haya proposed that horses be provided and that education programmes on equestrian sports be introduced. Princess Haya and Dr. Irshaidat also reviewed the preparations of the Jordanian equestrian team, which will be participating in the 7th Arab sport tournament to be held in Syria in September.



Workshop on improving forestry programmes and nurseries opens in Jordan

Workshop on forest nursery management opens in Jordan

TAFILEH (J.T.) — The Ministry of Agriculture and the German agency for technical cooperation (GIZ) opened a six-day workshop Saturday to raise the efficiency of people working in nurseries producing tree saplings.

The meeting, attended by 15 participants, is entitled "Workshop on Forestry Management in Jordan" and is to promote forestry programmes in the country, said an agricultural official.

Agriculture Minister Fayez Khasawneh delegated engineer Azzam Mubaisen to open the workshop of lectures, practical work show and documentaries.

The participants represent various ministries' nurseries and agricultural stations around the country. Among those attending the opening session was a representative of the German embassy.

Meanwhile, a workshop on

technical cooperation on water resources ended in Amman Saturday. The meeting was organised by the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and the German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources.

The results of the week-long workshop were presented to WAJ secretary general Mutazz Al Bilbeisi, the acting ambassador of Germany and senior officials of the institute and the Natural Resources Authority (NRA).

The cooperation project that started in July 1991 is focusing on enhancing the professional qualification of WAJ hydrogeologists and engineers working in the Water Resources Studies Department (WRSDD). The fields covered include groundwater modelling and forecasting the effects of groundwater extraction. The aim of the project is to strengthen WAJ self-reliance in the light of growing water scarcity in Jordan.

Turkish delegation in Amman; Jordan's peace role lauded

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Abdul Latif Arabiyat met separately Saturday with the first deputy speaker of the Turkish National Assembly, Yilmaz Hacaoglu and a delegation accompanying him. Both Mr. Lawzi and Dr. Arabiyat stressed the important role Turkey can play in achieving peace in the region, because of its special relations with the international community and the Arab World.

Mr. Lawzi emphasised the need for implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict. He pointed out that there will be no stability or peace in the region without the international legitimacy.

Mr. Lawzi praised the historic relations and the economic and cultural ties between Jordan and Turkey, saying that such ties have been enhanced further by the exchange of visits by the top leaders of both countries.

Dr. Arabiyat stressed that enhancing the brotherly relations with Turkey was very important and praised Turkish democracy, saying that it serves the best

interests of the Turkish people. Dr. Arabiyat also called for more meetings between Jordanian and Turkish parliamentarians.

Mr. Hacaoglu praised Jordan's achievements and its democratisation, saying that it was being further enhanced by legislation on political parties, press and publications. He said he was taking particular pleasure in Jordan's democratic march and expressed hope that it will develop with all individuals and parties acting responsibly.

Mr. Hacaoglu stressed Jordan's role in the establishment of peace, saying that Jordan plays a major role in trying to maintain peace and stability. He lauded King Hussein's efforts to establish a just and durable peace in the region. Mr. Hacaoglu voiced his country's support for Jordan's position on the Middle East peace process, adding that there would be no security or stability in the region unless comprehensive peace is achieved.

The Turkish official arrived in Amman on Friday at the head of a three-member Turkish parliamentary delegation on a five-day visit to Jordan.

Later Saturday, Foreign Minister

Kamel Abu Jaber reviewed with the Turkish delegation the situations in the region and the progress of the Middle East peace process as well as Jordan's position towards regional and international issues. The two sides also discussed means of enhancing bilateral relations in all fields.

On Monday three other Turkish parliamentarians will join the delegation, which has representatives of all political parties in the Turkish parliament. The delegation's visit is the first Turkish parliamentary group to Jordan.

On his arrival in Amman, Mr. Hacaoglu said Jordanian-Turkish relations are quickly developing. He noted that Jordanian-Turkish relations have always been strong and that the visit by the Turkish delegation will enhance them in all fields. He stressed that both Jordan and Turkey have identical views on many issues.

The Turkish delegation includes four members of the Turkish national assembly, representing major Turkish parties. On Sunday, they are received by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker.

Suheimat: Extensive railway needed

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan urged Arab states on Saturday to develop inter-Arab land transport in general and railway communications in particular.

The call was made by Deputy Premier and Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat at the opening of the general assembly meeting of the Arab Railway Union, which began in Amman with the participation of various Arab countries.

Mr. Suheimat noted that the Arab Nation faces difficult economic conditions and other responsibilities, but said they must also realise the need for a better transport system.

The Arab Railway Union, which was established in 1979 with the support of Jordan, can play a transport role in bolstering inter-Arab relations by providing railway services and applying regulations on transport, Mr. Suheimat said.

The deputy prime minister called

led on the union to organise conferences and seminars to help achieve common goals and to build an integrated railway network.

He said that a network could boost transport services and carry passengers and raw materials to industries in the Arab World.

He added that modern railway systems not only save fuel but can transport large volume of goods. They can also contribute to

wards minimising pollution to the environment and provide a safe means of transportation.

The director of the Aqaba Railway Corporation, the secretary-general of the Arab Railway Union and other officials addressed the opening session. All underlined the need for promoting rail transport among Arab states. According to the union's secretary-general, Murhaf, Sabuni, the union has worked out an integrated plan to organise regular meetings and

train personnel in order to reach a formula for establishing a pan-Arab railway network capable of contributing to the transportation services of the Arab World.

Furthermore, Mr. Sabuni said, the union is striving to unify railway transportation and will encourage the exchange of expertise among the concerned Arab states.

He said that the Arab ministers of transport have given the union the green light to carry out such projects and to pave the way for stronger railway links with countries in the region.

He added that close cooperation between the union and the United Nations Industrial Development Programme (UNIDO) will help the union establish a data bank for this concern. The three-day meeting will review plans for next year and the closing accounts of 1991, among other topics on the agenda.

New maps on Jordan displayed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Ali Abdul Ragheb, an exhibition of new geological maps of Jordan will be opened today (Sunday) at the British Council. On display will be selected maps of parts of Jordan which have been produced since 1985 by Jordanian geologists from the geology directorate of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) in cooperation with advisers from the British Geological Survey.

The advisers were provided under British ODA Technical Cooperation.

The maps cover such areas as the Aqaba coastline, Wadi Rum, Petra, Shobak, Wadi Dana and the southern Dead Sea shoreline. Photographs and interesting rocks and fossils from these areas will also be displayed. The opening ceremony on Sunday will be followed by a short talk for non-specialists (in English with an Arabic summary). The talk will be accompanied by slides on "Snapshots of the Geology of Jordan" by NRA's geological mapping head Mounir Al Hiyari. The exhibition runs through July 1.

Unique heart surgery in Jordan a success

TAFILEH (J.T.) — A 57-year-old man on Saturday successfully underwent rotational cutter heart surgery, the first of its kind in Jordan and the Middle East, according to the head of the team surgeons who conducted the surgery.

Dr. Youssef Qusous, head of the Royal Medical Services, headed the operation on Mohammad Hnd at the King Hussein Medical Centre in Amman.

Dr. Qusous told the Jordan Times that only 15 per cent of

those with a similar heart condition can be operated on in this manner, noting that the normal surgical procedure is the so-called balloon technique.

Dr. Qusous said that the device which helped the surgical team was a gift from Dr. Shukri Daoud, who brought it from the United States.

Normally, patients with the same heart condition receive drugs if they choose not to undergo the surgery.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Tawjlhi examinations end

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 73,175 students finished Saturday their general secondary certificate examinations, and the correction process will start as of Sunday, according to Abdul Rahman Shehailat, head of the general examination section at the Ministry of Education. Taking part in the correction of examination papers will be 4,000 teachers. Results of the examinations will be released during the first ten days of August, according to Mr. Shehailat.

Lower House to meet today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament will hold a meeting Sunday to discuss a 1992 draft law on the Development and Employment Fund. The House will also resume its debate of the Political Parties Law for the year 1991. The House's session will be attended by the Cabinet ministers.

Arabiyat receives Sudanese delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Abdul Latif Arabiyat received Saturday member of the Sudanese transitional national assembly Issam Al Bashir, who arrived here to arrange for a visit by a Sudanese parliamentary delegation to Jordan. Mr. Bashir conveyed to Dr. Arabiyat the condolences of the Sudanese parliament over the death of the late Deputy Ahmad Kuntaish Al Azaidah, who passed away last week.

Abu Jaber to visit Hungary

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber Sunday leaves for Hungary at the outset of a two-nation visit that will also take him to Romania. During his five-day visit Dr. Abu Jaber will discuss with his Hungarian and Romanian counterparts and senior officials bilateral relations.

Petra to work 24 hours

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan News Agency Petra, will be working around the clock, according to its Director General Ali Al Safadi. The new measure is aimed at keeping up-to-date with the latest developments at the local, Arab and international levels.

Palestinian film festival focuses on intifada, both positive and negative sides shown

By Hana Saleh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Villagers dance debka, women weave embroidered dresses and merchants sell goods while the beat of a tabla sounds throughout the village. Then, boom! A crackle of gunfire shatters the peace, suddenly reminding everyone that Israeli occupation continues and the intifada lives on. Once again children are randomly rounded up by soldiers and youths throw stones.

This is one of many scenes shown during a recent one-day Palestinian film festival in Jordan. But despite the unbearable and unpredictable living conditions in the occupied territories, the films have a positive outlook on the intifada. As one Palestinian man in the film says, "Despite huge economic, psychological, and human losses, we will be the winners once the intifada is over."

The films, sponsored by United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian refugees show the benefits of the intifada and compares the occupied territories now with their pre-intifada days. The films were shown at the Cultural Centre of Abdul Hameed Shoman.

Before the 1987 uprising, "the occupied territories were being colonised by the Israeli government," said an UNRWA worker. According to one film, 40 to 50 per cent of the incomes of Palestinians working in the occupied territories went to taxes to the Israeli government. Palestinians were also a source of cheap labour, and unlike Israelis who had complete freedom to sell

their products in the territories, Palestinians were forbidden to sell their goods in Israel.

Once the intifada started, the Israeli government was forced to pay a huge price. At the film festival, UNRWA said that \$250 million was spent on the military since the intifada began in December. Tourism also decreased by 14 per cent.

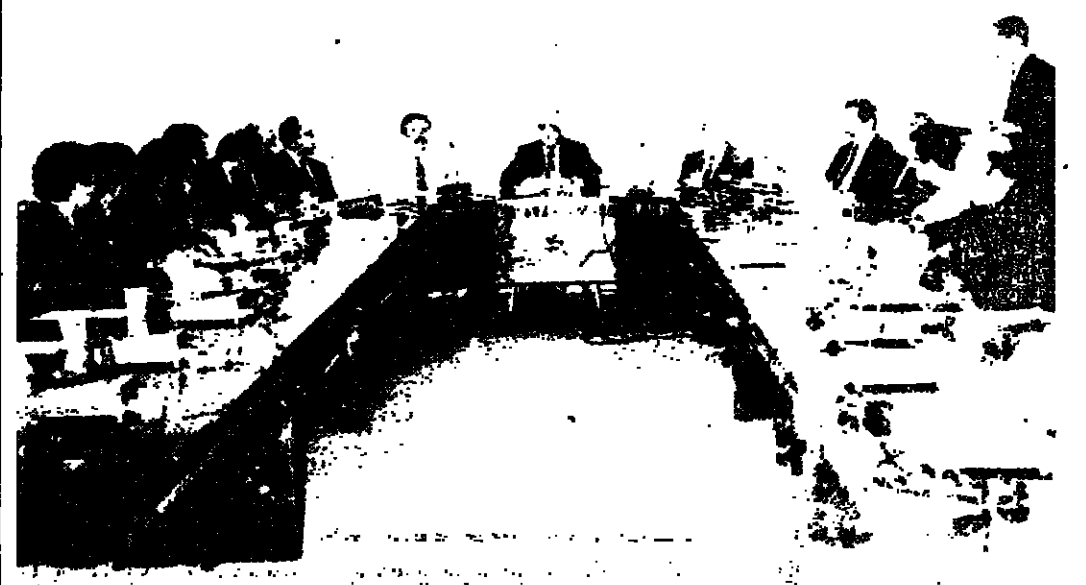
Although the intifada has caused many Palestinians to live on half their normally received income, "Palestinians have taken the first step towards independence by becoming economically self-reliant," states an UNRWA worker. Now doctors, lawyers, and professors are seen in fields tilling land and raising animals. Palestinians have also been manufacturing their own goods.

As one Palestinian in the film proudly expresses: "We no longer buy what we used to think were better made Israeli products. We prefer to support our own industries."

The Israeli government refuses to acknowledge these achievements because they "threaten the government," an UNRWA worker added. In fact, states the worker, "the Israeli government systematically avoids the use of the word 'developed' when referring to Palestinians."

An old man wearing a keffiyeh and with a lip states in the film, "God gave to all people. We are people too. We will continue to fight to keep living in our homes."

Another speaker in the film emphasises the point, "what is not understood is that all we want to do is to live like human beings. We want peace."



Speaker of Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi addresses Turkish delegation (Petra photo)

Black market loses its charm to dinar stability, exchange licences

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Amman's once-thriving black market in foreign currency has lost its charm amid the continued stability of the Jordanian dinar, abundant supply of foreign exchange and moves to license money-changers after a break of about 40 months.

The difference between the official exchange rates set by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) and the black market prices has dwindled to less than half a per cent, and dealers say there is barely enough volume of trade to keep them in business.

Many dealers have virtually given up the unofficial trade and want to go "legitimate" by securing a money-changer's licence, the way for which has been cleared by a law enacted two months ago.

Many of them have grouped themselves to form syndicates since the minimum capital requirement under law is JD250,000 — a provision clearly aimed at keeping down the number of money-changers whose operations would be under close CBJ scrutiny.

The CBJ has said that it would start issuing the licences as soon as the government finalises the annual fees to be levied from money-changers.

Officials said the Council of Ministers was expected to

approve the recommendations of a government committee setting out the fees during Saturday's regular session of the cabinet.

In the meantime, business is bad for black market dealers. "There is too much in supply and there is not enough demand," said one dealer. "Even if \$5,000 change hands through you, what you make out of it is peanuts."

"Gone are the days when one used to make up to JD100 on a deal of \$5,000," he lamented, referring to the heydays of the black market after the Jordan dinar took a plunge in late 1988 and continued to slide for several months.

The currency was stabilised in early 1991 with a gradual devaluation of about 50 per cent. Since then the dinar has remained stable, confounding many who have been predicting another "big plunge."

With the country's foreign exchange reserves now at a record high since 1985, officials have categorically ruled out any devaluation plans for the dinar.

Limits on the transfer of funds outside the country have been relaxed and ceiling on accounts in foreign currency raised, contributing significantly to public confidence in the currency.

The officialdom is aware of the black market but has

adopted a policy of intervening only if the situation gets out of control. In banking terms, government intervention is required when the difference between the official and black market rates rises above 10 per cent, experts say.

"These days only those who want to travel with extra money, beyond what the banks are authorised to give, go to the parallel market," said one banking official, refusing to use the term "black market". "Most commercial banks have enough foreign currency reserves to meet the market demands," according to the official. "When they do not have, then there is always the Central Bank, which can provide them with their needs."

"It is only natural that the parallel market finds itself being edged out of business," commented the banker.

Making things worse for the black market are fears of counterfeit being palmed off in the alleys of downtown Amman, where every second man used to be a "dealer."

"Most people who may get stuck with forged currency in the black market opt to do nothing except destroying the notes and keeping quiet about it," said one banking expert. "Of course informing police is an option, but that would warrant answering a lot of awkward questions."

Travellers still delayed at border

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian government is doing its utmost to ease travel across the King Hussein bridge to the occupied Arab territories, according to Adel Irshaid, director of the Foreign Ministry's Department on Palestinian Affairs.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Irshaid said that the Israeli authorities were making it difficult for travellers trying to cross into the occupied territories to visit relatives and friends by reducing the number of people allowed to cross daily. He said Israel gave no convincing reason for the reduction and was motivated by the desire to increase the suffering of

the Arab people.

Mr. Irshaid called on the World community and the United Nations to pressure Israel to allow the number of travellers crossing daily to increase from 1,950 to 4,000.

Earlier reports said that thousands of pilgrims and other travellers to the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip were stranded at the police station near the bridges.

The Public Security Department (PSD), which normally organises the trip by registering the names of those wishing to cross, said that their offices were being inundated by people wanting to travel to the occupied

territories. PSD said travellers are being delayed for several days.

Mr. Irshaid accused the Israeli authorities of ignoring appeals to open routes for more people to cross during the summer holidays, when the number of travellers increases.

He said that while the Jordanian authorities were offering travellers all possible facilities the Israelis were only intent on delaying the crossing.

The PSD was reported as giving priority to humanitarian cases and those whose permits issued by the Israelis, are about to expire.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

★ Exhibition of paintings by Mohammad Al Jabos at Baladina Art Gallery.

★ Art exhibition by Souer Obaidat at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition of oil paintings by Iraqi artist Mokhees Khafif at Alia Art Gallery.

★ Exhibition of Air France posters at the French Cultural Centre.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الصحف اليومية العربية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Shamir's delaying tactics and Rabin's iron-fist

THE REVELATION made by the outgoing Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, that he intended to make the peace negotiations drag on for years while he stuffed the West Bank with Israeli settlements is both telling and indicative. It confirms the suspicion held by many Arabs that the Israelis, especially under Likud leadership, had no interest in peace and the only peace it envisioned was total Arab capitulation.

The revelation also indicates the whole Israeli establishment, including Premier-elect Yitzhak Rabin, who must have known or at least sensed this Likud strategy yet turned a blind eye on it. We hope, now that Shamir has laid his position clear and confirmed the views of the Arab side, that his successor, Mr. Rabin, would not use the same tactic with different tools. If he and his Labour colleagues are sincere in their quest for peace, much aspired for by both Arabs and Jews, then he should terminate all settlement activity, whether he calls it political or otherwise. Israeli settlements, according to Palestinians and Arabs, are the main obstacle to peace. The Palestinians and the Arabs cannot continue the peace talks based on the formula of land-for-peace if Israel continues to confiscate the "land" and settle its people on it. Every new house, let alone settlement, erected on occupied Arab soil further fuels Palestinian anger and adds to the bloody conflict. The continued attacks on Israeli settlers in Gaza are a testimony to this.

Palestinians should not be expected to sit idle while Israeli bulldozers eat their land and Jewish settlers unjustly share their scarce water. Rabin's iron-fist policy that he tried to apply as defence minister in 1988 but failed to not serve him again. The Palestinians do not attack the Israelis with knives and axes because they are mad. They do that out of extreme frustration because the Israelis are their arrogant occupiers, oppressors and usurpers of land and water. Rabin should not expect the Palestinians to end the intifada because he was elected prime minister, because he promised them a halt to "political" settlement or because he says he gives them autonomy in nine months. All of this is not enough. The fighting with the Palestinians will end only when Israel recognises all their national rights and withdraws from the occupied territories. He should not expect them either to cover every time an arrogant Israeli settler strolled in Gaza streets with his Uzi on his shoulder. Now that the Palestinians have found out what Shamir's intentions were, Rabin will have to show a lot of good intention, instead of his iron-fist, to convince them that he does not harbour any of Shamir's evil designs.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

IT would do no good for the future Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to threaten the Palestinians that his Labour government would use an iron fist against them, rather, his government should take lesson from the past and realise that repressive practices in the occupied Arab territories are the primary cause for counter violence staged by the Palestinians who are killing Israelis, said Al Ra'i daily Saturday. The paper referred to the killing of Israelis in Gaza and said that there can be no doubt that more killings will occur unless Israel ended its confrontation with the intifada and worked for peace. Instead of threatening the Palestinians who are rising against the aggressors and demanding their freedom, Rabin and his coming government ought to take steps to calm down the situation by directing attention to achieving lasting peace with the Palestinians and the other Arabs, demanded the daily. What is enflaming the situation in the occupied Arab lands at the moment is the continued atrocities committed by Israeli troops posing as civilians and attacking young men, noted the paper. It said that Israel's policies against the Palestinians on the one hand and its intransigence at the negotiating table on the other, should be regarded as responsible for the deteriorating situation in the whole area. Rabin, said the paper, should remove the murder squads from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip show more constructive and positive attitude in the peace talks and recognise the rights of the Palestinian people if the Labour government is truly oriented towards peace. The iron fist with which the Labour Party leader is threatening the Palestinians, can never build the aspired peace, the paper stressed.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily Saturday urged the government to defend Jordan's position taken during the Gulf crisis by stressing that its stand vis-a-vis the foreign intervention in the Gulf was right all along. It is true that Jordan's relations with the Gulf states have never been so low but Jordan should not remain passive and it ought rather to take a positive stand making the Gulf regimes understand that there can be no benefit from the ongoing incriminations and counter charges being traded among Arab states, said Fahd Al Fanek. It should be emphasised that all the previous propaganda campaigns launched by one Arab country against the other in the past achieved nothing for the Arab World, and that only through dialogue can problems be solved and better understanding be achieved, said the writer. If Jordan is to safeguard the national interests of the Arab countries it ought to take the initiative and find a way to bring to an end these propaganda campaigns, demanded the writer. He said no Arab country should draw Jordan to the field of campaigns at a time when Jordan is enhancing its democratic march and at a time when we realise that Jordan has thousands of expatriates working and living in the Gulf states. Not only that but Jordan is currently exporting many of its products to the Gulf states, and there is no reason for allowing the elements of enmity to infiltrate into the inter-Arab relations, he said. He said that Jordan should protect its national interests by opting for dialogue rather than confrontation.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

SIX months ago, during the debate over the 1992 budget, some left wing parliamentarians urged the government to subject the economy to planning as was the case before 1988. In his reply, the prime minister promised to look carefully into the matter, and to seek the opinion of the Economic Consultative Council (ECC) which includes members from the public sector and the private sector.

In practice the ECC, which was reformed by the government in its first week in office, was never asked to convene neither to discuss the concept and feasibility of planning nor to conduct any business whatsoever.

However, the government decided to go ahead with the idea. It formed a so-called high committee and a general committee to start long meetings, in smoke filled rooms, to formulate a five or seven year economic plan. The members of those committees will, I am afraid, be wasting their time although some of them can use the time to perform something useful.

Economic planning is not new in Jordan. We passed through the oil era of the 1970s and reported false prosperity under central planning. We ended heavily indebted in pursuit of five-year economic plans, and ultimately we reached the point of crisis in 1988 while in the middle of our third five-year economic and social plan.

Like subsidy, the word planning in Arabic language sounds good, but in effect it means stagnation, increased bureaucracy, and distortions. Planning, per se, ignores the signals of the market.

Central planning is a symbol of economic retardation. It died away and disappeared in all Third World countries. It collapsed in its mother land — the socialist countries. If Jordan now returns to formal planning it may become the only country in the world to do so in the nineties. It means going against the general trend, insisting on an approach that proved beyond doubt to be a certificate of failure.

In its search for a meaningful role, the Ministry of Planning is reportedly very enthusiastic about the return to planning in order to justify its very existence. It is doubtful whether the Planning Ministry does have economic targets and policies different than those embodied in the economic adjustment programme, which includes a comprehensive set of economic, fiscal, trade, and institutional policies revised on yearly basis.

It seems that the government expected the private sector to object this reversal in policy. To neutralise such objection, the government appointed the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industry, as members in the committees.

Central planning again?

By Dr. Fahd Al Fanek

The trick worked, and the two symbols of the private sector were happy to serve in the committees and again put the economy under the heavy and dead hand of the bureaucracy.

The assurances of the officials that the plan is only for the public sector and that the private sector will remain free are to be dismissed. Once you have a national plan the major decisions will no longer be dictated by the market but by the officials who will resume issuing orders and dictating prices, quantities, and investment decisions.

Under the last national plan (1975-1988), Jordan reached a crisis; since then and without central planning the Jordanian economy was able to adjust, recover stability, grow, and resume activity on sound basis.

No government can plan for more than one year in the current climate of uncertainty in our part of the world. No government has the right to plan for future governments under pluralism. And no real private sector representative should agree to suppress the market forces and invite the government to run investments and projects as was the case before.

The private sector's representatives should quit immediately, and the government is well advised to abandon a bad policy and not to delve in a road that leads nowhere.

Settlers in disarray after Israeli political change

By Jack Redden
Reuters

HEBRON, Occupied West Bank — Rabbi Moshe Levinger, convicted killer and fervent ultra-nationalist candidate for parliament, seemed stunned at the about-turn in Israeli politics.

"I believe the will of the people of Israel of all generations to come to the land of Israel is stronger than any government," the pistol-packing settler leader declared at his heavily guarded Jewish enclave in the heart of Arab Hebron. "Democracy cannot uproot deep roots."

An M-16 rifle stood propped against a prayer lectern as he spoke in his home in the enclave next to Hebron's crowded Arab souk.

The settlers — more than 100,000 have been housed on occupied Arab land — fear for the future now that their political patron, the right-wing government of Yitzhak Shamir, has been bundled out of power.

Rabbi Levinger is one of many settlers who refuse to believe that Tuesday's general election result was a rejection of Mr. Shamir's drive to spread Jews across the lands of the call Judea, Samaria and occupied Gaza to ensure they remained forever a part of Israel.

A woman in the nearby settler town of Kiryat Arba blamed Russian immigrants who swung behind Yitzhak Rabin's Labour Party. A storekeeper blamed Mr. Shamir's neglect of the economy. Rabbi Levinger blamed Mr. Shamir for not ruthlessly crushing the Palestinian revolt in the occupied West Bank, which began in December 1987. In his view, Israelis were alarmed by continued attacks by Arabs — three Jews, along with three Palestinians, died in

the occupied territories on Thursday and a Palestinian brandishing an axe attacked a settler on the West Bank.

"If Likud had explained to the world that because Eretz Israel (the land of Israel) is ours we have to do certain actions to reach complete security, the world would have understood and accepted," the scraggly-bearded Rabbi said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The 57-year-old son of a German immigrant has never avoided force himself. In 1988 he killed an Arab shopkeeper by firing wildly during a stone-throwing incident. He served 10 weeks in jail.

In television advertising for his unsuccessful bid for election he appeared, rifle over one shoulder, blazing away at an unseen target target with a

pistol clutched in shaking hands.

Rabbi Levinger does not believe Mr. Rabin will follow through on promises to curb spending on "political settlements" — those in densely populated Arab areas like Hebron. He also hopes the new Labour-led government will not last long.

He is unlikely to get his wish. Mr. Rabin has firm control of parliament through the backing of left-wing and Arab parties who have no sympathy for settlers and want a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Mr. Rabin opposes a Palestinian state but he is committed to negotiating limited self-rule for the 1.75 million Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip within nine months.

The former army chief has also emphasised that the only occupied land Israel needs is the Golan Heights, the Jerusalem area and the towering hills above the Jordan Valley.

Rabbi Levinger, who had opposed "autonomy" for Palestinians, is now resigned to the talks but counts on deadlock over Israeli terms, which will fall far short of Palestinian hopes.

In the 6,000-strong Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba, founded by Rabbi Levinger in 1968 under a scheme to surround the Arab city, residents also hoped Mr. Rabin was not serious in his pledge to curb settlement.

"I believe the expansion of settlements will continue," said Yacov Tourgeman, a Moroccan-born shopkeeper. "Rabin is really a hawk. He's always been a hawk."

But he and his brother, calling Arabs "donkeys" who must be kept in line by beatings, displayed their unease by warning of violence if the state turned against settlement.

Benny Katzover, a main settler leader and another failed

candidate for parliament, threatened on Thursday to use every means possible to prevent self-rule for Palestinians.

But Mr. Rabin does not have to use the dramatic methods seen when Israeli troops pulled settlers from houses they refused to leave in Sinai under the 1979 peace treaty with Egypt.

Cutting the generous subsidies used to attract settlers would make their lives much less attractive. Two days after Labour ousted Mr. Shamir's Likud, state television announced that settlers for the first time would have to pay TV licence fees like other Israelis.

"The Arabs are going to go freely about and we are going to get screwed," said Karen Maman, a young mother of four who runs a Kiryat Arba cafe catering to soldiers. "Everything Likud did, Labour is going to ruin."

European political clubs start feast of summitry

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

LONDON — "Alphabet soup" will be on the menu this summer as the European political clubs that have flourished in the aftermath of the cold war start a feast of summitry this week.

This is the name politicians have given to the host of old and new organisations, designated by confusing sets of initials, that are jostling for a role in post-communist Europe.

Things used to be much more straightforward.

There was Western Europe, with its military alliance NATO and its economic grouping the European Community. And there was Eastern Europe, with its military alliance the Warsaw Pact and its trading bloc Comcon.

But now communism has collapsed, the cold war has ended, the East-West iron curtain has been swept away, the Warsaw Pact and Comcon have disappeared — and a whole lot of other groupings are trying to fill the gap. All have their summits.

The 12-nation European Community (EC) is first off the blocks with its half-yearly summit in Lisbon from June 26-27. Next comes the Group of Seven (G7) top economic powers, who will hold their annual get-together in Munich from July 6-8.

Hard on the heels of that comes the summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which will be held from July 9-10 in Helsinki.

Gathering 52 nations and expected to attract some 12,000 people including leaders, advisers, diplomats and media, the Helsinki meeting will be the largest of them all.

The term "summitry" is thought to have been coined by the late British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who said in 1950: "The idea appeals to me of a supreme effort to bridge the gulf between

the two worlds (East and West), a purely at the summit."

A rare and momentous event at one time, summits have become commonplace today. Officials justify them with another of Churchill's phrases: "To jaw-jaw is better than to war-war."

Yet, all the new organisations and their summits have failed to halt conflicts like those in Yugoslavia and Nagorno-Karabakh that surpass anything Europe saw during the 40-year cold war.

"We are creating new institutions without addressing the crises to which these institutions are supposed to respond," says Francois Heisbourg, director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

"One of the difficulties is that they don't interlock. They either overlap or they may become self-defeating."

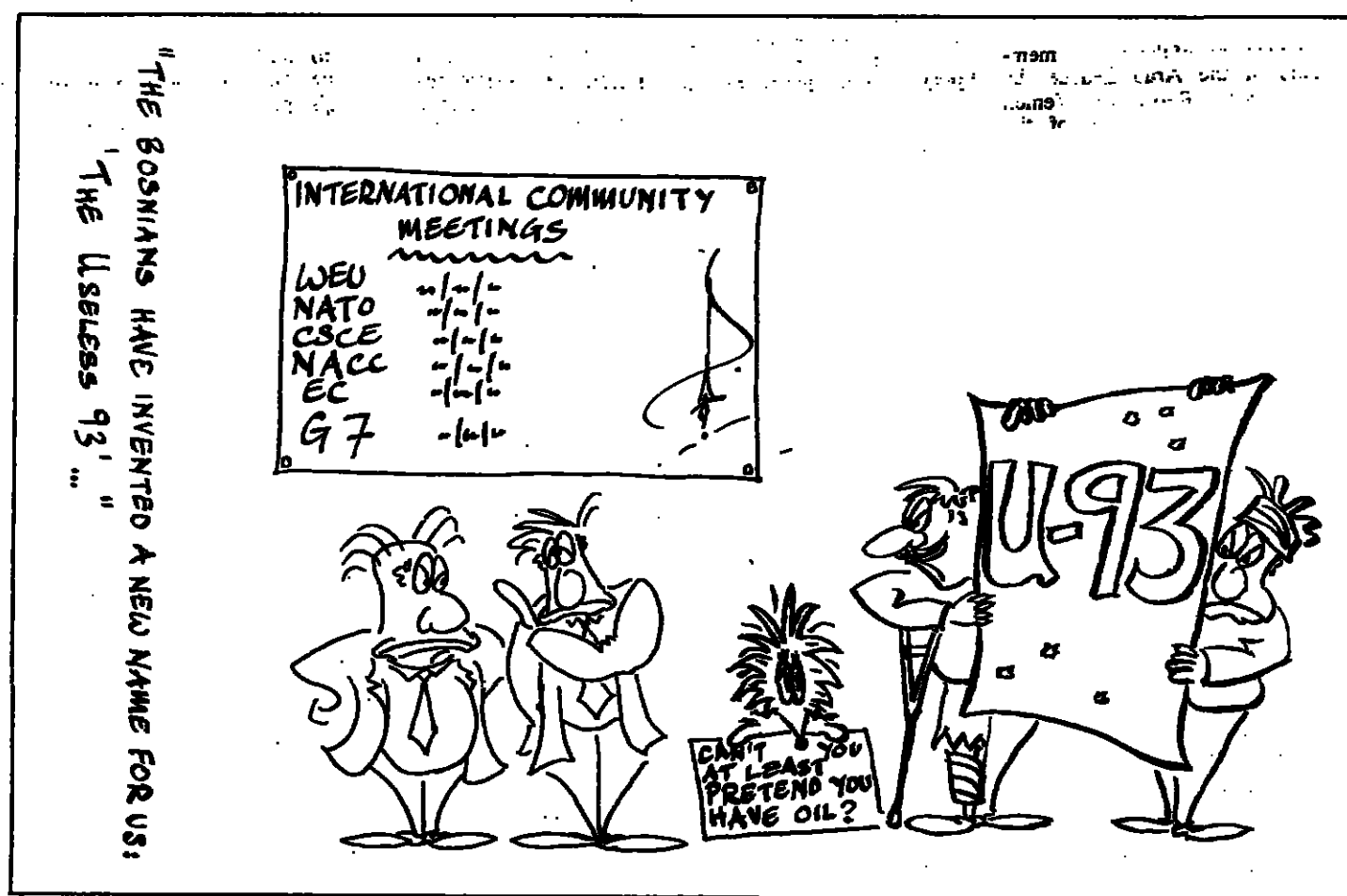
The boom in Europe security organisations came when the new democracies in Eastern Europe sought to join the two Western groupings they saw as truly effective: NATO and the EC.

The 16-nation U.S.-led North Atlantic Treaty Organisation had successfully kept the Soviet Union at bay for 40 years without ever firing a shot in anger, while the EC had brought great prosperity to its members, especially the poorer ones.

NATO, reluctant to extend its security guarantees to its erstwhile Warsaw Pact foes, instead invited them — including all 15 former Soviet republics — to join it in a new body, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC).

This is designed to give the ex-communist countries advice and aid on managing military affairs in a democracy, but has been criticised as illogical by some analysts for excluding Europe's neutrals. Tajikistan is a member but not Sweden.

Meanwhile, the rise of the EC's common foreign and security policy, coupled with the pros-



pects of cuts in U.S. forces in Europe due to the waning of the Soviet threat, produced calls in Western Europe for a purely European defence body.

Enter the Western European Union (WEU), a nine-nation forum for discussing defence that was originally created in 1948 but achieved little because it had no forces at its disposal.

The WEU, due to become the defence arm of the EC under the Maastricht treaty of last December, acquired forces at a meeting in Bonn last week, but its precise role is still being debated.

On the economic side, the EC has held out the prospect of membership in a few years' time for some Eastern European countries and has already signed association agreements with three of them — Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

However, a key role in drawing up an aid plan for the Commonwealth of Independent States has been given to the G7.

France staged the first G7 summit in 1975 for a discreet exchange of views on economic issues but the event has since mushroomed into a media circus

with a growing political role.

For some politicians, the all-embracing European forum of the future is the CSCE, set up 20 years ago to debate military security, economic cooperation and human rights. It now includes all European and ex-Soviet states — the United States and Canada.

In principle, the CSCE could act as a collective security body, but it remains hampered by its unwieldy membership and rule of virtual consensus. It failed badly on Yugoslavia last year, quickly

handing over the problem to the EC.

This underlined the key problem affecting the European security organisations — that today's threat comes less from outside than from disputes between and within their members.

Nevertheless, diplomats say a pattern is emerging whereby the CSCE could act as the political authority to regulate disputes, calling as necessary on NATO, the WEU or other members to supply peace-keeping forces. But it will be too late to save Yugoslavia.

Violence challenges Egyptian government

By John West
Reuters

CAIRO — Attacks by Muslim extremists who at the weekend machine-gunned four people to death may force Egypt's secular government to reconsider its low-key approach to militant fundamentalism, political analysts say.

The government has mounted a massive manhunt with 2,000 security personnel in southern Egypt to search for the attackers who killed two Christian merchants and two policemen in Assiut province on Saturday, security sources said. Muslim extremists have long

irritated the Egyptian government with sporadic violence, but analysts say recent bold strikes have humiliated the government.

These include bold daylight attacks on security personnel by militants armed with machine guns and the killing earlier this month of writer Faraj Foda, who had lambasted fundamentalists in print.

A planned massacre in southern Egypt last month killed 13 people.

The government, in turn, has given signs it may shed its image as an island of political stability in a sea of Middle East turmoil and force a showdown with Muslim

militants.

"If you ask me whether I think we're approaching a watershed, the answer is yes," said Ali Al Din Hilal, professor at Cairo University and a member of Egypt's delegation to Middle East peace talks.

"The government can no longer afford the luxury of remaining indifferent, the extremists are starting to feel they can do anything."

"The government can no longer afford the luxury of remaining indifferent, the extremists are starting to feel they can do anything."

In the past the government has dismissed the violence as the work of small, isolated groups. Recently, however, leaders have begun to attack Muslim fundamentalists bitterly, hinting at an international conspiracy.

"We are not in front of some

"We have only one choice, to rip terrorism out by its roots and ensure the stability of the country for the next 20 or 30 years," he wrote in a front-page editorial.

Muslim extremist groups, who killed President Anwar Sadat in 1981 after he negotiated a peace treaty with Israel, have vowed to overthrow Egypt's government by force in order to set up an Islamic state.

Western diplomats regard Egypt, the most populous Arab country, as strategically vital in the Middle East and have been watching to see if fundamentalism gains ground. Thirty-one people are known

to have been killed and dozens more wounded in Muslim extremist-related violence in the last four months. Residents in troubled areas say many more deaths go unreported or their causes are concealed.

Egypt has followed a two-pronged approach to Muslim fundamentalism: in recent years, tolerating groups like the Muslim Brotherhood, which renounced violence in an attempt to marginalise smaller, violent groups.

But some analysts think it may now crack down on all organised Muslim fundamentalist groups while being careful to cater for increased Islamic sentiment among ordinary Egyptians.

Deputies work out compromise

(Continued from page 1)

by the current Jordanian ambassador to the United Nations, Adnan Abu Odeh, the deputy said that by "placing these matters into the hands of the judiciary we have solved the problem of those attempting to ban parties on political rather than legal grounds."

Deputies conceded that much of the differences in the discussion on wording of the law was between Islamist deputies who dominate the Law Committee and secular deputies.

"There is a basis for agreement and the Islamists must learn that they cannot have it entirely their way," said one pan-Arabist deputy.

After the first two sessions of the extra-ordinary session of Parliament failed to reach agreement on Article Three of the draft law, Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat had called for the closed session, which was attended by heads of the House blocs, independent deputies, members of the Law Committee and the minister of justice and parliamentary affairs.

All blocs in parliament, with the exception of the Muslim Brotherhood and eight deputies who have decided to lobby against the legalisation of political parties, will meet for more consultations Sunday morning before the third round of the extra-ordinary session begins in the afternoon.

Two Israeli settlers stabbed

(Continued from page 1)

(parliament) and told me that this time there could be shooting," Mr. Gur said.

"There is no point in hiding from ourselves or from the public that the (autonomy) process could be very hot, could be very hard, and could also be very cruel," Mr. Gur told army radio.

But he said a Labour government would not buckle against the settlers — "the question of the Arab-Israeli conflict necessitates real and courageous solutions... we have no intention of fleeing from the challenge."

The settlers, who live in heavily guarded enclaves, are well-armed. Many of the men took revolvers in their belts and wore Uzi submachine guns and M16 automatic rifles.

Since Tuesday's election, the settler leadership openly began planning a campaign of mass demonstrations against autonomy.

They have said the campaign would be non-violent.

But Benny Katzover, a main settler and failed candidate for parliament, said every means

possible would be used against the Palestinian autonomous authority if it were set up.

The United States on Friday condemned violence in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"We condemn the senseless acts of violence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip yesterday (Thursday) and offer our sympathies and condolences for these attacks and murders," said State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler.

"We call upon all parties to reject violence and rededicate themselves to the peace process and reconciliation."

"All those who resort to acts of extremism and violence, especially at this time of historic opportunity to move the peace process forward, can be considered only as enemies of peace," she said.

Ms. Tutwiler did not distinguish between the killings in her statement.

Asked whether all these deaths were equally reprehensible, Ms. Tutwiler said: "I'm condemning all the deaths that took place yesterday through violent acts."

More Somalis converge on Yemen

(Continued from page 1)

spoke through cracked, thirst-parched lips as her small son clung to her skirts, crying in hunger.

The Somalis are fleeing their country, one of the poorest members of the Arab League, by crossing the Red Sea to Yemen — which is also one of the poorest countries in the region.

Refugees said the vessel sailed from Somalia with only four days' worth of food and water. Most of them paid substantial sums, running into the hundreds of dollars, to get aboard the ship.

They said the owner, a Yemeni businessman from Aden whose vessel had been stranded for a

while in Somali ports because of the fighting, had offered to take them to Aden.

But Yemen can ill-afford to look after the Somali refugees, who already number 50,000 in the country. They are looking to the United Nations for assistance.

The international relief group Medecins sans Frontieres says more than 4,000 children are starving to death daily in Somalia, but the tragedy has received little international attention.

The Somali refugees are fleeing conditions in which 1.5 million people are in immediate danger of death from starvation, the group says. Another 3.5 million will face starvation unless food reaches them in the next few weeks, it says.

Allies agree to Bakr oil exports

(Continued from page 1)

"Sending all the oil through Mina Al Bakr is out of the question in light of Turkish sensitivities," said one envoy.

U.N. Assistant Secretary-General Giandomenico Picco had proposed at talks in Vienna last weekend that Iraq start off with oil in its pipeline to Turkey and then gradually phase in its Gulf port, diplomats said.

Before trade sanctions were imposed on Iraq for its 1990 invasion of Kuwait, Iraq exported oil through both outlets.

Sanctions would stay in place despite the limited oil sales.

Iraq's chief negotiator at the

Vienna talks, Ambassador to the U.N. Abdul Amir Al Anbari, is currently in Baghdad getting instructions. He is supposed to return to New York next week with Iraq's response, U.N. sources said.

Iraq reportedly has tentatively agreed to U.N. proposals for monitoring the oil flow, although it is delaying the renewal of an agreement under which U.N. relief workers and guards are overseeing distribution of humanitarian supplies. The agreement expires June 30, and the U.N. employees would be needed to monitor oil flows and food and medicine bought with oil revenues.

Mojaddidi to hand over power

(Continued from page 1)

have the support of a majority of the Peshawar agreement signatories and the military muscle necessary to secure the presidency regardless of Mr. Mojaddidi's views.

The capital was calm on Saturday as the afghani gained 20 per cent against the dollar in the currency market, a sign of growing public confidence in the prospects for a peaceful transfer of power.

Authoritative sources in Mr. Rabbani's office said his first priority on assuming office would be restoring law and order to Kabul, which has suffered a plague of violence since rival guerrilla militias took control of the city in April.

Mr. Mojaddidi had accused Mr. Rabbani of running a parallel government that countermanded many of the caretaker government's policies and orders.

Schools flourish at Iraqi Shiite centre

By Leon Barikho
Reuter

NAJAF, Iraq — Pilgrims flocking this month to the shrine of Imam Ali found one of the key traditions of Shiite Islam nurtured, even growing, at its intellectual and emotional centre.

Grave, turbaned scholars — some as young as 16, some still studying well into middle age — move from building to building in the narrow streets of Old Najaf to attend lectures on Islamic theology and jurisprudence.

At Sayyed Mohammad Kadhimi Al Yazdi's Medresa or religious school, the largest of 14 in the city, a visitor can see students seated in a circle on the ground taking notes while a teachers explains in minute detail the Shiite doctrines on subjects like ritual cleanliness.

There are about 4,500 students, more than there were before the brief, bloody upheaval that convulsed southern Iraq in March 1991 after the ejection of Iraqi occupation troops from Kuwait.

"We are independent of the government. We have our own curricula and system," senior theologian Sayyed Murtadha Musawi told Reuters.

More than 1,000 of the students are non-Iraqis from countries including Iran, Lebanon, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The long and intense training of theologian-judges is a deep-rooted component of Shiism, which split from the mainstream of Islam over succession to the Prophet Mohammad.

For 13 centuries since, many may Shiites who have lived under rulers of the Sunni or orthodox tradition have looked to religious figures for leadership and guidance in all aspects of life.

Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini spent most of his exile of the 1960s and 1970s in Najaf, cultivating opposition to the shah through tape-recorded sermons smuggled across the border.

When he returned to Tehran to lead the Islamic revolution he became the bitterest foe of Iraq's Baathist government.

The United States, supportive of Iraq when President Saddam Hussein was fighting Khomeini's Iran from 1980 to 1988, now portrays Iraqi Shiites as an oppressed people seething under a government that denies them their rights.

The Iraqi government is therefore eager to show that it is not at odds with the country's Shiites as a whole — about half the popula-

tion — but only with small groups of "boogymen" who went on the rampage after the Gulf war.

The number of pilgrims visiting the Shiite shrines this month was increased because of Saudi Arabia's restrictions on Iraqis taking part in the annual Haj to Mecca.

The shrine of Ali, the Prophet's cousin, son-in-law and the Caliph, has been carefully restored.

It was not as badly damaged in 1991 as those of Ali's sons, Hussein and Abbas, in Karbala 80 km up the Euphrates Valley, but its exquisite doors were destroyed by fire.

The government spent lavishly on repairs. It has also built many new facilities for pilgrims, providing better roads, car parks, toilets and water supplies.

The area around Ali's shrine was bustling with construction work right up to the Eid Al Adha (the feast of the sacrifice).

In the old quarter, an enclave of mediaeval-looking brick buildings in an otherwise a modern city, there are 14 medresas within a few hundred metres of the shrine.

Sayyed Yazdi's school has 70 rooms around a spacious, colonnaded courtyard, vaulted halls, a library and cellars three levels deep, in which students work and sleep to escape summer heat.

The upper rooms have air conditioning — a government gift.

"We are preserving tradition more than 1,000 years old," says Haydar Ali Marjani, one of the scholars. "We teach jurisprudence, logic, Arabic, rhetoric, and tradition."

Iraqi graduates of the medresas can expect to be appointed as government-salaried preachers to Shiite communities, but it is the senior theologians who control the schools, Mr. Marjani said.

The ulama (scholars) have no official standing as judges in secular Iraq but they often adjudicate on family matters or other disputes within their communities.

Another student, Hassan Ghulam Ali, 20, had come from Pakistan to immerse himself in what he called the "unfathomable sea of religious learning."

"I want to have my own medresa some day in Pakistan," he said. Mohammad Asghar Haddad, 50, from Afghanistan, has been in Najaf for 10 years and wants to keep studying until he becomes a "Marja' fiqh" — the Shiites highest judicial rank.



A woman and a child, and the destruction brought by civil war (file photo)

The war in Somalia-A child dies every 3 seconds

By George Gedda
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — While governments fret over what to do about the carnage in Bosnia, another humanitarian crisis, largely unnoticed but of far greater magnitude, is occurring in east Africa.

Estimates of the daily death toll there fluctuate wildly. But it seems apparent that Somalis can only envy what passes for a bad day in Bosnia.

"I've never seen a worse situation than in Somalia," says Mohammad Sahnoun, a United Nations undersecretary and special representative to Somalia.

Somalia's plight stems from a vicious struggle between rival factions of the United Somali Congress, coupled with acute shortages of food and medicines. Like Bosnia, the war is taking place for the most part in an urban setting, which contributes to the large number of casualties.

Much of the weaponry being used was supplied by the United States during the decade-long period in which the two countries were cold war allies.

Mr. Sahnoun, who just spent a week in Somalia, says as many as 5,000 children are dying a day, or about three per minute.

Three weeks ago, Andrew Natsios of the U.S. Agency for International Development estimated that 2,000 people a day — mostly children — were dying in camps around Mogadishu, Somalia's war-ravaged capital.

But some officials believe those estimates are too high.

A Red Cross official estimated between 100 and 200 die each day in Mogadishu, while a World Vision official put the figure at between 30 and 40 a day. The latter official acknowledged, however, that the toll could be higher.

The huge disparity in casualty estimates reflects the paucity of hard information about Somalia. The security situation is such that Western diplomats have long since withdrawn from Somalia and there are only a few dozen

foreign relief workers — all operating under appalling conditions.

"1991 is the year Somalia died," laments Rakiya Omaar, a Somali who is executive director of the human rights group Africa Watch. It was on Nov. 17 last year that full-scale civil war broke out in Somalia.

Writing in a recent edition of Current History, Mr. Omaar says the two factions involved in the fighting have been extraordinarily callous, "attacking hospitals and interfering with the work of doctors, nurses and aides."

"In the next few months, the already staggering number of casualties will be dwarfed by the tens of thousands of people, especially children, who are likely to die from malnutrition and disease," he writes.

James Kunder, head of the U.S. office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, agrees the international response to the plight of Somalia has been inadequate. He blames the "absolute breakdown in civil and social order in the country."

"I think this kind of situation is the most difficult possible situation for the outside world to respond to," he says.

Underscoring the difficulty, thieves on two occasions in recent weeks looted emergency supplies, including infant formula, as they arrived at Mogadishu airport. The United States and the European Community have earmarked 100,000 tonnes of food for Somalia this year.

Somalis have been dying in relative anonymity because Mr. Kunder says, the danger is such that foreign reporters, in contrast to Bosnia, have generally stayed away.

Mr. Kunder also believes Western public opinion is less receptive to large-scale relief programmes than it was a few years ago.

Sahnoun agrees. "I think there has been an erosion of human sympathy. People are overwhelmed by the human tragedies around the world," he said. "Much more needs to be done."

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT, FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAWAR & SONS
TEL: 604676 604696
P.O. BOX 7806 AMMAN

CROWN INT'L EST.
Packing, shipping, forwarding, storage, clearing, door-to-door service
Air, Sea and Land

Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090
Fax: 690652
P.O. Box 928487 Amman

KAS CENTER FOR HOME SERVICES YOUR BEST CHOICE IN JORDAN...

- * Kals Dryclean, 1 Hr. Service
- * Shoes repair, * Engraving
- * Keys Service
- * Upholstry, curtains & carpets cleaning

6 Branches at YOUR Service
Mecca Street, behind Pizza Hut, phone 821656, Fax 825165

STUDIO HAIG
Professional Quality in 1-Hour Service
Develop your colour film at our shop and get...

- * JUMBO photo 30% larger
- * Free enlarge ment 20 x 30 cm

Saturday - Open, Grindlays Bank, Phone: 614642, Service tel: 823891

4 Rent & Sale
Many villas and apartments are available for rent and sale - furnished or unfurnished.

Also many lots of land are available for sale.

For further details, please call

Abdoun Real Estate
Tel: 810685, 810689, Fax: 810520

LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO RENT IN WEST AMMAN

CALL SOHA AT

Saudi Real Estate
687821/22

MOVING?
Let Aramex Air Cargo take care of the works, Door to Door. Call the friendly professionals on 660507 or 660508

ARAMEX AIR CARGO

CHINA RESTAURANT

AQABA CHINESE FOOD

Open daily 12:00 - 15:00 & 18:30 - 23:30
Tel: 03 - 314415

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabel Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School
Take-away service
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel: 638968

PEKING RESTAURANT

AUTHENTIC CHINESE CUISINE
elegant colorful atmosphere moderate prices

shenjian, tel: 660750 (now open daily)

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbecue for Lunch Friday only
Tel: 818214

Come and taste our specialties
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

TAIWAN TOURISMO
Chinese Restaurant
New management by Mr. Chen. D. H. Take away service & home delivery

Open daily 12:00 - 15:30
18:30 - Midnight
Jabal Amman-3rd Circle
Tel: 641093

TO ADVERTISE IN THIS SECTION CALL

667171/6 - 670141/4
Ext. 223

MANDARIN RESTAURANT

Special Chinese Foods
Skilled Chinese Chefs

Open 12:30-3:30 & 6:00-11:30 daily
Take away is available

Wadi Saqra Road near Philadelphia Hotel
Tel: 861822, Amman

Once Tasted Always Loved

Bonita Restaurant & Tapas

International Cuisine
Spanish Specialities

Open Lunch & Dinner

For Reservation: Jebel Amman Third Circle Tel. 615060 - 615061

The First Class Hotel in Amman that has a Kitchenette in every room...

DAROTEL

Amman - Tel 668193
P.O. Box 9403 - Fax 802434
Tele: 23888 DAROTEL JO

Ideal Residence For Expatriates and Businessmen

FRIDAY & SUNDAY LUNCHEON BUFFET
Res: 665121

Stop 10%
Ready 20%
Go 30%

What you find at
World Resources. Dajani Jewellers, Amra Hotel.
How can you not afford it.
Go for it. Not for long!

Courier's bid for Grand Slam ends at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Jim Courier's bid to become the first man in 23 years to sweep the Grand Slam ended Saturday with a 4-6, 6-4, 6-4 centre court loss to qualifier Andrei Olhovskiy.

Olhovskiy, a Russian ranked 193rd in the world, used his pinpoint accuracy and deft touch to undermine the power of top seed Courier — who had a streak of 25 straight victories entering the match.

Courier, who won the Australian and French Opens earlier this year and is ranked No. 1 in the world, had been seeking to become the first man to win all four legs of the Grand Slam since Rod Laver in 1969.

The match presented a fascinating contrast between power and finesse. Whereas Courier threw his whole body into nearly every shot, Olhovskiy seemed to lope across the court and displayed an easy stroke that seemed almost nonchalant.

Olhovskiy, who entered Wimbledon having lost in the first round of his previous four tournaments, showed little expression on the court or after his shocking victory — looking at times like a grinning executioner.

The 26-year-old Olhovskiy, whose best surface is grass, combined sharply angled volleys with soft lobs and precise passing shots. He also pinned Courier to the baseline with 11 aces, some travelling at up to 119 mph.

"It was a great match I played, great tennis," he said. "The best game of my career."

Courier, whose weakest surface is grass, made his task much more difficult with sloppy play — missing volleys and overhead slams.

Women's sixth seed Jennifer Capriati had little difficulty in her third-round match Saturday, defeating Patricia Hy 6-3, 6-1, and

13th seed Zina Garrison won 6-4, 6-2 against Rosalyn Fairbank-Nideffer.

Capriati got through the match in 53 minutes but was not completely happy with her game. "I felt I played okay, except for the errors — I made a few too many I think."

After sticking like glue to the baseline early in the match, Capriati became more adventurous once the first set was safely in her pocket.

She won the first four games of the opening set, after fending off three breakpoints in the second game, and produced some nice volleys at the net.

Capriati now plays Sawamatsu, whose mother Junko and aunt Kazuko reached the doubles quarterfinals here in 1970, losing to Billie Jean King and Rosie Casals.

Judith Wiesner, seeded 16th, was eliminated 6-1, 7-5 by Naoko Sawamatsu of Japan.

The defeat of Courier came one day after three other men's seeds had breezed to third-round victories.

Defending champion Michael Stich needed only 85 minutes to crush Magnus Larsson 6-4, 6-1, 6-3 Friday and Stefan Edberg, seeded second, hung around for only 94 minutes while overwhelming Grant Stafford 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

Pete Sampras, the fifth seed, clobbered Scott Davis 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

"I just got on a roll," Sampras said. "I was returning really well and passing really well and serving really big, and once I got on that roll I was really loose and just playing really good tennis."

Monica Seles, the women's top seed, breezed into the fourth round Friday, winning eight of the final nine games to defeat Laura Gildemeister 6-4, 6-1.

But not all the seeded players had such an easy time Friday. Five seeds were ousted, matching the number knocked out in the first four days of the tournament.

An injured Mary Joe Fernandez lost 6-3, 6-3 to Amy Frazier in an all-American battle. Fernandez, seeded seventh, strained a muscle in her right hip when she fell in the sixth game of the match.

Also eliminated was 10th-seeded Andre Agassi, who lost 6-2, 6-3 to Yanyan Bao of Indonesia.

Three men's seeds — Brad Gilbert, Richard Krajicek and Alexander Volkov — lost third-round matches Friday.

Gilbert, the 13th seed, was defeated in five sets by Wally Masur and Krajicek, the 11th seed, lost in five sets to Arnaud Boetsch. Volkov, seeded 15th, lasted only four sets against qualifier Henrik Holm.

It was a long day for Krajicek, who apologized for his comments in a Dutch radio interview that "80 per cent of the top 100 women are lazy, fat pigs" and that they should continue to get less prize money than the men at Wimbledon.

Martina Navratilova called the statements "insulting to women players" and Barbara Rittner responded, "It's really stupid of him... I can't accept it."

Navratilova, seeded fourth, and fellow Wimbledon veteran Ivan Lendl had to battle past tough opponents to survive Friday.

Navratilova advanced to the fourth round for the 18th straight year by defeating Rittner 7-5, 6-1, but needed a behind-the-back volley while facing a break point at 5-5 in the first set to avoid danger.

Lendl, the 10th seed, had 21 aces and 10 double faults as he struggled to a 6-3, 1-6, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5 victory over Sandon Stolle.

JORDAN SOCCER ROUNDUP

By Aileen Bannayan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — As the second round of soccer's first division championship kicked off this week, Al Ramtha took the overall lead after they won against Al Qadissieh while Al Hussein drew with Al Arabi and trailed Al Ramtha in second place on goal difference.

Al Hussein, who had the overall lead in the first round, only managed a 1-1 draw against bottom-of-division Al Arabi in their match at Al Hassan Sports City Friday.

Al Arabi stunned Al Hussein with an early 9th minute goal by Rakez Karasneh. Al Hussein's players were closely guarded to avert an equalising goal, however a penalty kick in the 28th minute gave Al Hussein their equalising goal by Aref Hussein.

Both teams then tried to score but the goalkeepers put up a good effort in keeping the result unchanged.

A win over Al Arabi would have added a precious two points to Al Hussein's overall standings, but Al Arabi were determined not to let that hap-

pen and were content with the draw.

Meanwhile in Amman Al Ahli drew 1-1 with Sahab who, until now, have finished 6 of their nine matches in a draw.

In another match, Al Ramtha beat Al Qadissieh 1-0 to take the overall lead and show that Al Hussein's lead will be vulnerable in the second round.

Al Ramtha played an attacking game from the beginning but Al Qadissieh's goalkeeper, Khaled Abdul Fattah, aborted possible goals by Rateb Al Daoud and Salim Diyabat although he could not prevent the 37th minute goal by Khaled

Al Aqqouri.

Al Qadissieh tried to score in the second half but Mazen Shabib and Mustafa Adam failed to secure an equalising goal and Al Ramtha won the match.

In the upcoming matches Yarmouk Amman plays Al Faisali Thursday, Al Ramtha plays Yarmouk Amman Sunday, Al Wihdat plays Al Arabi Monday, while Al Qadissieh plays Al Ahli and Al Hussein plays Sahab Tuesday.

★ Al Faisali-Yarmouk Amman match has been postponed. Al Wihdat had no matches this week.

STANDINGS

Team	Played	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts.
Al Ramtha	9	5	2	2	15	11	12
Al Hussein	9	4	4	1	12	9	12
Al Ahli	9	3	5	1	10	7	11
Al Faisali	8	3	4	1	13	7	10
Al Qadissieh	9	2	4	3	8	7	8
Al Sahab	9	1	6	2	12	14	8
Al Wihdat	8	2	3	3	12	12	7
Yarmouk Amman	8	2	1	5	5	12	5
Al Arabi	9	1	3	5	8	16	5

Danish fans give returning champions a heroes' welcome

COPENHAGEN (R) — A crowd of some 150,000 flag-waving, hornblowing and singing Danes gave Denmark's European soccer champions a heroes' welcome when they returned to Copenhagen Saturday.

The Danish squad, surprise winners of the European Soccer Championships against Germany 2-0 in Gothenburg Friday, drove into Copenhagen's central square.

The celebrations were televised live, bringing most of Denmark to a total standstill.

Injured Danish striker Henrik Andersen, who arrived in an ambulance, was allowed to triumphantly hold the coveted European trophy as he was wheeled into the town hall by his colleagues.

Andersen scored two goals in the championships before withdrawing from the coast for hospital treatment after sustaining a serious knee injury in the semifinal against the Netherlands.

Children clambered up the large statue of Hans Christian Andersen near the Italianate town hall entrance at one point to get a better view of the champions, who were asked to step in for banished Yugoslavia just 12 days before the first match.

Members of the team, who won Denmark's first-ever victory in a major international championship, repeatedly came out on to the town hall balcony to wave to the crowd which filled the city's biggest square.

The celebrations were delayed by about one hour, as thousands of Danish fans cheered the triumphant squad on its 10 kilometre route from the airport.

Team manager Richard Moeller-Nielsen told Danish Television that he attributed the victory to good teamwork.

Clutching the European Cup trophy, he said: "It says on the cup that Germany won it in 1980, France in 1984 and the Netherlands in 1988 — these are the most important teams we beat in Sweden, so it's fitting that we won in 1992."

"My goal in the final against Germany was the most important event in my entire life," said midfielder player John Jensen, scorer of Denmark's first goal.

"Let's face it we never thought we would beat the Germans." "The victory totally numbed us, we were so stunned that we found it very difficult to celebrate afterwards," said goalkeeper Peter Schmeichel, whose brilliant saves against persistent German attacks in the second half were a key factor in the Danes' triumph.

Observers said that the celebrations in Copenhagen Friday and Saturday were the greatest spontaneous festivities the Danish capital had seen since its liberation in 1945 from Nazi occupation.

Fans who watched the match live on huge television screens in Copenhagen's Tivoli Gardens and central squares Friday might want to wait after Denmark's victory.

Cavalades of cars poured into the city centre, hooting horns and brandishing banners. Some fans

jumped into fountains, others wandered in happy beer-drinking groups round the city centre's pedestrian areas.

Police said the last tired fans left central Copenhagen around 5 a.m. Saturday morning. They said there had been no violence or hooliganism, only traffic problems.

Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, attending a weekend European Community summit in Lisbon, said in a telegram to the team: "Over and above my own positive feelings about your creative football playing, I would like to send you congratulations from the leaders of the other European Community nations."

In Bonn, a gala welcome-home party for Germany's national soccer team was cancelled Saturday after the world champions lost 2-0 to Denmark in Friday's final.

Denmark's stunning triumph in Gothenburg triggered some late-night brawls in Germany by rowdies and skinheads that left dozens in police custody.

But in Flensburg, on the border with northern neighbours Denmark, Germany and Danes celebrated together on the crowded town square and police sent reinforcements home less than an hour after the game ended.

"It was peaceful at the time and it remained that way until five in the morning (0300 GMT), when the last fans had tired and finished partying," a police spokesman said.

Germany's national players landed at Frankfurt Airport at midday, but the German Soccer Federation called off a city centre reception where thousands had been expected in case of a victory.

Sainz safe in New Zealand Rally lead

ROTORUA, New Zealand (R) — Carlos Sainz now needs only a quiet Sunday drive in New Zealand to regain the lead in the World Rally Championship.

The Spanish driver won the first 11 of the 12 stages in his works Toyota Celica Saturday, the third day of the Rally of New Zealand, to establish a break of four minutes 24 seconds over the Lancia Delta of Italian Piero Liatti.

He now needs to survive only a short day of competition Sunday — seven stages covering 72 kilometres — to clinch victory and take a 15-point lead in the World Drivers' Championship.

The current leader, Finnish Lancia driver Juha Kankkunen, is not competing in New Zealand.

Sainz, the 1990 world champion, Saturday recovered from

car problems — especially with tyres — he had experienced Friday and the only hiccup in his performance came when his rear wheel "just popped out."

He dominated the rally's toughest day — 252 kilometres of difficult special stages — from the start, not daunted by patches of fog and ice that caused several others to crash on the remote country roads between Rotorua and Gisborne.

Liatti had planned to attack the leader but the Italian, current European champion, could not match Sainz's pace and fell further back with a broken half-shaft and then suspension troubles.

Both Sainz and Liatti appeared to ease off in the later stages to avoid risking their positions.

Australian Ross Dunkerton successfully defended third place

in his Mitsubishi Galant and distinguished himself by winning the final stage.

American-based New Zealander Rod Millen, chasing Dunkerton, was delayed by a spin early in the day in his factory-backed Mazda 323 GTX and then encountered further problems on the day's finale to end up one minute 42 seconds further back.

New Zealander Joe McAndrew took over fifth place in his Subaru Legacy after fellow countryman Neil Allport went off the road. The Mazda was not badly damaged but it was stuck fast.

McAndrew's performance could have been some consolation for Subaru, which lost all three factory-entered cars with engine failures in the first two days.

Mikael Sundstrom of Finland maintained a safe lead in the Group N category for near-standard cars, in spite of clutch problems in his Lancia.

The Rally of New Zealand is the seventh of 14 rounds in the World Drivers' Championship but does not count towards the manufacturers' title. It finishes in Auckland Sunday night.

L.A.'s Rose Bowl may host World Cup final

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Rose Bowl in Pasadena is expected to be named the site of the 1994 World Cup soccer final, the Los Angeles Times reported in Friday's editions.

U.S. Soccer Federation President Alan Rothberg told the newspaper that the International Soccer Federation's Executive Committee would recommend that the picturesque, 70-year-old stadium host the July 17 final, one semifinal game and the third-place game. The 25-member FIFA Organising Committee will vote Monday the final site.

Eight games would be played at the Rose Bowl, bringing as

much as 1 billion into Los Angeles, the Times said.

The stadium, which seats 102,083, was one of nine sites selected to play host to the 52-game competition, considered the world's most popular sporting event. An estimated 2.7 million people attended the 1990 tournament in Italy.

If the Rose Bowl is chosen for the final, it would mark one of the few times in World Cup history the game hasn't been held in the capital of the host country. The concept of playing the games leading up to the final and the final in the same location also is a new one.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF
& TAMMAM HIRSH
©1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

TRUST YOUR PARTNER

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ 8 4
♥ K J 9 6 4
♦ K J 8
♣ K 10 3

EAST
♠ 7 6 2
♥ Q 10 8 5 2
♦ A 10 3
♣ A 8

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 9 5
♥ 7 3
♦ Q 9 7 4
♣ 4

The bidding:
East South West North
3♠ 3♥ Pass 3NT
Pass 4♥ Pass Pass

New York. South did well to retreat from three no trumps to four spades; at the former, a club lead would have forced declarer to cash out just to escape for down two.

West led the ace of clubs, and East dropped the queen of clubs to request a shift to the higher-ranking side suit, in this case hearts. Had West decided there was no hurry to shift, the contract would have romped home — declarer would have lost only the three aces.

However, West decided there was good reason why partner was so insistent on a heart lead, so West dutifully switched the attack, choosing the sight of hearts to show an entry in diamonds — had West been able to ruff a club, the shift would have been to the lowest heart. Now it was East's turn to trust partner.

After winning the ace of hearts East played back a diamond, as requested. West rose with the ace and reverted to hearts, and East's ruff set the contract one trick.

As a defender, do not ignore partner's signals unless you are sure the line you're going to adopt will defeat the contract. If it does not, partnership confidence will be wrecked irreparably even if partner's option would not have succeeded.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY JUNE 28, 1992

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are able to work out problems with others today if you go along with the mood and feelings of those with whom you have close contact and discount the distrust you feel towards another's intentions.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Get conditions straightened out at your own residence in the morning for then you can get off to some hobby that intrigues with a clear conscience.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Think about and decide some outside activities during the morning and then in the afternoon you will be able to concentrate upon your personal goals.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) The school of thought best adapted to your style of living can be decided upon in the morning then arrange for your coming weeks public activities.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) You can enjoy your mate to a more than usual extent this morning but then be off to some new interest that can expand, extend your horizons.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Have a down to earth conversation with an outside associate for later you will be able to enjoy an unusual pleasure with your attachment.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) You can plan the coming weeks work schedule during the morning hours, then you will be able to get off to some interesting public activity.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Make arrangements this morning for some entertainment you later want to enjoy while tonight think up ways to have more efficient methods at work.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Be with a good friend on a jaunt in the morning but tonight make sure that you are, at home with your family enjoying family comforts there.

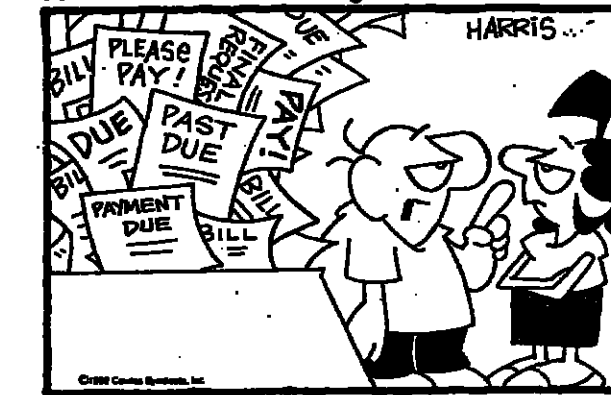
SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Your mind is working overtime in the morning thinking up ways to be more efficient in practical ways while tonight being with charmers brings you happiness.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) You have some special desire you can bring to yourself in the morning so grab it while tonight you need to be more worldly in standpoints.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) In the morning you see ways by being more down to earth to get practical objectives while later you want and can gain things far from the usual.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) A loyal, long time, no nonsense friend gives you the best of advice in the morning after which quietly think how best to utilize it.

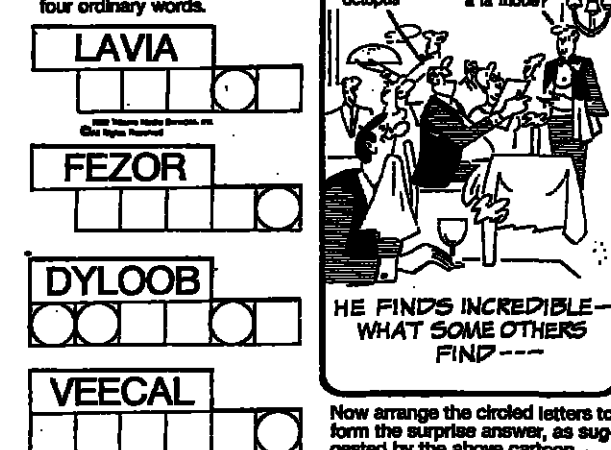
THE BETTER HALF.



"As good citizens, we should recycle these bills and not waste more paper writing a bunch of checks!"

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

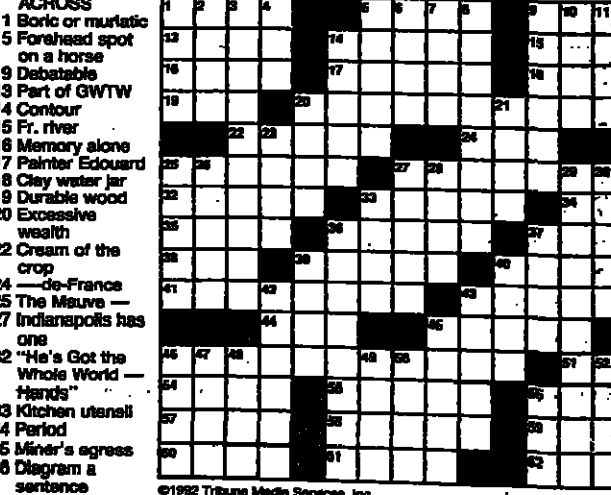


Print answer here: _____

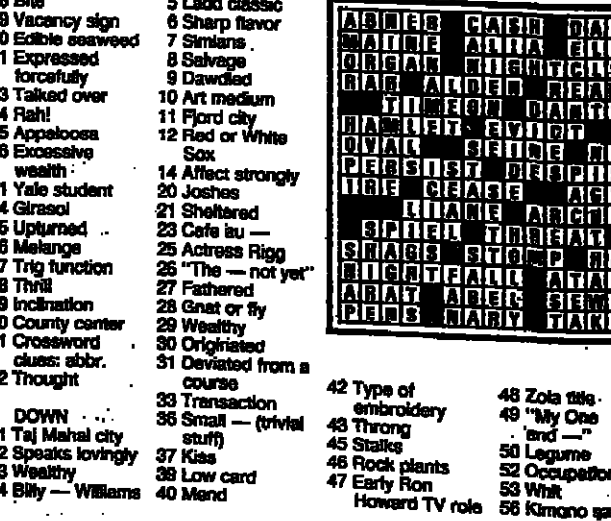
Yesterday's Jumble: HANDY CROON TARTAR EGOSISM
Answer: He profits by his mistakes by crediting them to OTHERS

THE Daily Crossword

by C.F. Murray



©1992 Tribune Media Services, Inc. All Rights Reserved



Cyprus will introduce value added tax July 1

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus will introduce value added tax (VAT) Wednesday despite appeals to postpone its implementation, the government said Friday.

"There is no question of postponing the implementation of the introduction of value added tax. As announced VAT will be implemented on July 1," government spokesman Akis Fantis told his daily briefing.

The Cyprus parliament approved the introduction of VAT 18 months ago. It set the VAT rate at five per cent. The tax will not be charged on essentials.

Shoppers had asked the government to put off the introduction of the tax or to alter a decision not to have VAT incorporated in the retail price of goods.

Mr. Fantis said the government anticipated there could be some problems with the introduction of VAT but said these would be dealt.

White House budget chief blasts Perot, Clinton deficit plans

WASHINGTON (R) — White House Budget Director Richard Darman has fired a double-barrelled political blast against the deficit plans of President George Bush's likely opponents in the November presidential election.

"Neither is serious and neither will do," said Mr. Darman, who has guided Mr. Bush's economic policy through record deficits and the longest recession since World War II.

Mr. Darman met reporters to discuss the plans of Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton, the apparent Democratic Party nominee, and billionaire Ross Perot, who has not yet formally announced his candidacy.

He had tough words for Mr. Clinton, but saved his heaviest ammunition for Mr. Perot.

Mr. Darman was the latest charge in a week of pounding attacks on Mr. Perot by administration leaders from the president on down.

Mr. Darman derided Mr. Perot's fiscal approach as that of a "simple investigator" who provided his ideas in "oral" form.

Brushing aside Mr. Perot's repeated protests that he is not yet ready to outline his economic programme, Mr. Darman seized on several ideas the independent candidate has offered piecemeal in interviews.

For example, Mr. Perot said that \$20 billion could be saved from social security pensions if rich people like himself voluntarily gave up their benefits.

But Mr. Perot is worth billions of dollars, and Mr. Darman said his calculations showed that every family on social security with more than a \$50,000 annual income would have to give back their benefits to make such a plan work.

Mr. Darman said he believed economic proposals by Mr. Clinton have more analytic validity than independent Perot's approach because they were contained in a 22-page document instead of merely "oral".

But he labelled the Clinton proposal "transparently a phoney... I think the plan amounts to a nothing."

Mr. Clinton says his plan would save about \$30 billion over five years, but by Mr. Darman's calculations the plan would save only \$10 billion — far less than one per cent of the total deficit over that time.

President George Bush said Wednesday that he would fight "in every way possible" for congressional approval of a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced federal budget.

In a written statement reaffirming his refusal to accept a June 10 House of Representatives vote defeating the balanced budget amendment, Mr. Bush vowed to work closely with sympathetic lawmakers to try and mobilise public pressure for the plan.

"In every way possible, we will press our fight to restrain federal spending for once and for all," he said.



Richard Darman

spending for once and for all," he said.

The Bush-backed amendment fell nine votes short of the two-thirds needed for House approval after an election-year battle that pitted the president against the congressional Democratic leadership and his two leading rivals, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Perot.

Mr. Clinton and the White House already had the power, if not the will, to bring the deficit under control.

President Bush, stressing that the U.S. economy is on the mend, said the government should not be involved in industrial planning.

"I happen to think the economy is better than most of the people in America think," he said in an interview with the New York Times published Thursday.

"We saw polls something last week 60 per cent of the people think the economy is getting worse... the economy is getting better," he emphasised.

Bahrain hopes to become Gulf capital market centre

MANAMA (R) — Bahrain hopes to transform itself into a regional capital market in a bid to rejuvenate its flagging offshore banking sector and further develop its role as the Gulf's prime financial centre, banking sources said.

Bahrain's government, which invited offshore banks to the area when the oil boom began in the mid-1970s, was now studying the possibility of developing a commercial paper market to serve the region's growing capital needs, the sources said.

Officials hope to begin by creating a system through which Gulf-based firms could raise cash by issuing commercial paper tailored to their needs and placed with local investors by offshore banks (OBUs), they said.

Bahrain finance authorities hope the banks, which have expertise with similar instruments abroad, could also act as market-makers for the instruments to ensure liquidity.

No concrete steps have yet been decided but if the initial plan succeeded, the government might also try to create a market for medium-term and fixed rate bonds, the sources said.

"Bahrain is looking into the possibility of developing a regional capital market," the head of one Western bank said.

"It is investigating what interest there is, the expertise available, and the type of products customers would like to see. OBUs would play an intermediary role but the authorities would have to initiate a proper clearing system," he said.

Bankers said the prime target would be the Saudi market, where firms like Saudi Aramco and Saudi Basic Industries Corporation are borrowing billions of dollars from domestic banks to finance expansion projects this decade.

Other Saudi firms are issuing new shares to raise capital.

"A lot of local investors might be interested in higher yielding liquid paper from these companies, especially if it was dollar based on dual currency basis," one banker said.

"It would be interesting for the international banks firstly because they have the expertise to set up this type of programme and secondly because by placing the paper, they won't be taking the risk," he added.

Some bankers said the scheme may encounter problems because most firms would not want to issue high-yield paper when they could raise money more cheaply from domestic banks.

Local investors would probably prefer to put their cash into stocks and bank deposits if yields on the paper were too low. A convertible equity element would tempt buyers but it was unlikely many firms would want to take the step, said one.

"The key issue is matching the tastes of investors with supply from the borrowers. A big question mark is whether the prime issuers of paper in the region will

open up their capital and allow people to buy," he said.

Bahrain's finance ministry said last month it had appointed a British banker, Michael Lee, to its new post of adviser, capital markets and international financial services.

No details have been released but the ministry said it was hoped the advisor would "make a strong contribution to the strategic development, diversification and promotion of Bahrain's international financial centre."

The step was among several initiatives which Bahrain, the least wealthy Gulf oil producer, launched in 1991 to revitalise its economy during the post Gulf war era.

Bankers say several of Bahrain's small locally incorporated offshore banks — hit hard by loss of international credit lines following Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait — are liquidating their assets and decide to close during 1992.

While around half of the island's 47 OBUs were thriving, the rest were largely inactive because they had not managed to carve out their own specialist niches after domestic commercial banks took over basic services, the bankers said.

Worldwide recession, tougher capital adequacy laws, and the negative impact of the BCCI scandal on Arab banks, had also contributed to the decline, they said. There were 75 OBUs in Bahrain during the mid 1980s.

Financial Markets

Jordan Times in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close	New York Close
	25.6.1992	26.6.1992
sterling Pound	1.8880	1.8895
Deutsche Mark	1.5368	1.5353
Swiss Franc	1.3823	1.3805
French Franc	5.1720	5.1605
Japanese Yen	125.17	125.67
European Currency Unit	1.3221	1.3255

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

EC edges towards using force to break the siege of Sarajevo

LISBON (R) — EC countries edged towards sanctioning military action to break the siege of Sarajevo Saturday but many still resisted being sucked into the conflict.

A draft declaration prepared for the EC Lisbon summit said peaceful means were still preferred to stop the killing in the breakaway Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

But it said: "While giving priority to peaceful means, the European Council (summit) does not exclude the use of military means to achieve these humanitarian objectives."

Officials stressed the wording could be changed by the EC leaders before their two-day summit ends later Saturday.

It moved to ostracise Yugoslavia internationally, saying it should be suspended from taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) "and other international fora and organisations."

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, pursuing a diplomatic offensive, plans to travel to Yugoslavia in mid-to late-July after Britain takes over the six-month rotating EC presidency.

Several states, including Italy and France, have said the Community should find new ways to pressure Serb forces to pull back from Sarajevo airport to allow in emergency supplies.

Street fighting and artillery duels continued in the Bosnian capital Saturday despite a United Nations ultimatum to local Serbs to stop fighting within 48 hours to let mercy flights in.

French presidential spokesman Jean Musitelli said France wanted

the Western European Union, being built up as the EC's defence arm, to be used to protect humanitarian convoys.

"That is to say, not to exclude recourse to military means to carry out the humanitarian objectives that are being pursued..." he said.

Pio Mastrobuoni, Italy's government spokesman, wanted a stronger declaration. "For the moment I can't say we are satisfied. We have this country right next door to us," he said.

"The objective would be to free the airport. If the EC launches such a great undertaking, surely the Serbs will stop their bombing," he said.

He said the strongest support for Italy's stance was from France and the Netherlands.

But other countries, including Britain, were insisting, like the United States, that a clear ceasefire is a prerequisite for a humanitarian airlift to the 300,000 starving civilians.

"We are with the Americans and believe we should not do anything on this until there is a proper ceasefire," one British official said.

The draft declaration laid the blame firmly on the Serbs and said any further action would have to be under the aegis of the United Nations.

It said the fact that Sarajevo Airport had not been reopened, as demanded by the U.N. Security Council, meant that "further measures are... required."

Serbia dominates the rump of the disintegrating Yugoslav Federation, four of whose constituents — Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia — have declared independence.

The draft declaration said the CSCE should send observers to the southern Yugoslav region of Kosovo, which is also demanding autonomy and has been racked by violent clashes involving the ethnic Albanian majority in the past.

The EC leaders acted after the failure of their efforts through their mediator, former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, to negotiate a political end to the fighting.

Lord Carrington said he was disheartened after meeting political leaders from Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina Thursday.

The draft declaration said the Community members agreed to recognise Macedonia but only if it chose a completely new name.

Greece, arguing that "Macedonia" implies a territorial claim on its northern province of the same name, has consistently blocked EC recognition of the republic.

The declaration said the members, who include Greece, were ready to recognise the republic "within its existing borders... under any name the authorities in that republic would choose as long as it does not include the term Macedonia."

Meanwhile in Sarajevo, Bosnian Serbs opened up early in morning with heavy artillery and multiple rocket launchers from their positions on Trebevic Mountain overlooking the city, Sarajevo Radio editor Amir Hodzic said.

The city's mainly Muslim and Croat defenders returned artillery fire from the former Viktor Bubanj Army Barracks. The artillery duels died down

after almost two hours, but fierce street fighting continued in the districts of Vrace, Hrasno Brdo and in Dobrinja where Serbs were using tanks, Zoran Pirolic, another Sarajevo Radio editor, told Reuters.

The fighting in Dobrinja, near the airport, threatened plans to airlift aid to 300,000 inhabitants in desperate need of food and medicine after being besieged for over two months by Serb irregulars armed with weapons from the Yugoslav Federal Army.

If the high-rise dormitory suburb, built as a media camp for the 1984 Winter Olympics and later converted into apartments, fell to the Serbs, there would be no way of reopening the airport, a U.N. spokesman in New York said.

Mr. Pirolic said that during the night the Serbs had moved troops, tanks and artillery from the huge army barracks in Lukavica and the airport toward the Serb-held zone of Pale, 20 kilometres southeast of Sarajevo.

"We know they (the Serbs) moved some tanks out of the airport, but we don't know where to," the spokesman for the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Sarajevo, Adnan Abdul Razek, told Reuters.

The United States earlier scotched speculation that it was ready to use force to fly humanitarian aid to Sarajevo but said forces had been marshalled for an airlift once shooting stopped.

In Washington, President George Bush backed away from threatening force after meeting top advisers.

U.S. news reports said the administration was divided over policy in an election year, fearing a military quagmire.



A Muslim woman is seen weeping after escaping with other Bosnian refugees from the heavy fighting in Sarajevo

De Klerk's party wins non-white poll

CAPE TOWN (R) — Coloured voters in a Cape Town constituency have given the National Party (NP) — once the Bastion of apartheid but now open to all races — its first election victory for their separate parliamentary chamber.

NP candidate Howard Isaacs captured the Diamond seat in the House of Representatives from the Labour Party, long the dominant political force among coloureds, as people of mixed race are known in South Africa.

Analysts said the result was difficult to interpret because the turnout was only 34 per cent. Coloureds number about three million in a population of 37 million.

Although most apartheid laws have been scrapped and President F.W. de Klerk is trying to negotiate a new constitution, South Africa's segregated parliament remains in place with separate chambers for whites, coloureds and Indians and none for the five-to-one black majority.

The old race-based register is used for voting.

Isaacs was the NP's first non-white candidate. He won 7,175 votes against 4,263 for Labour's John Scholtz. Labour won the seat by a margin of 6,930 in 1989, when the turnout was even lower, 31 per cent.

One analyst said the low turnout could indicate continued opposition to the race-based poll. Another said it could reflect only ignorance or apathy among coloured voters.

Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse said the NP poured huge amounts of manpower and money into the by-election triggered by the resignation of a former member.

"This is not a mini-referendum," he said.

11 hurt in Belfast blast

BELFAST (R) — Suspected Irish guerrillas exploded a bomb under a police patrol car in Belfast's city centre Saturday, injured two police officers and at least nine passers-by, police said.

A spokesman said the officers' car burst into flames after the explosion in one of Belfast's busiest shopping streets.

He said both police officers were taken to hospital but their condition was not immediately known. There were no immediate details available of the nine civilians injured.

There was no claim of responsibility for the blast.

The attack bore the hallmark of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

On Friday, the IRA said it planted a briefcase bomb which exploded outside the U.S. Chase Manhattan Bank in London's financial district on Thursday evening. It caused damage to nearby buildings but no casualties.

Amnesty attacks U.S. human rights record

LOS ANGELES (R) — The head of Amnesty International Friday attacked the United States record on human rights, saying it was undermining the principles it has claimed to be committed to.

"We believe that at the same time the U.S. government proclaims its commitment to human rights around the world, that same government is, by its actions, undermining respect for human rights," the group's Secretary General Ian Martin, said.

Mr. Martin, speaking at Amnesty International U.S.A.'s annual meeting in Los Angeles, cited the United States' record on Haitian refugees, the death penalty and police brutality as "human rights scandals."

He said the return of at least 27,000 Haitians to their homeland was in direct contradiction to Article 3 of the United Nations Convention which prohibited the forcible return of people to their country where they risked retaliation. The convention, Mr. Martin said, had been signed by the United States.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States turned down the organisation's request to visit the U.S. military base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where Haitians were being held, while urging other governments to allow access to human rights groups, Mr. Martin said.

"The Haitian boat people are clearly subject to a different set of standards," he added.

Turning to the death penalty, Mr. Martin described it as "the ultimate form of cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment."

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.



UAE group wedding cuts costs

ABU DHABI (R) — Twenty-nine young grooms celebrated their weddings in the Gulf emirate of Sharjah at a men-only party sponsored by the local ruler to cut marriage costs. In traditional Muslim weddings bride and groom celebrate at segregated parties. The grooms-only party held in a Sharjah park was the third Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammad Al Qassimi has sponsored in a campaign to discourage soaring wedding expenses and marriages between his male subjects and foreign women. He has also urged the families of Sharjah women to ask for lower dowries and modest wedding parties. Officials say exorbitant dowry demands and wedding parties costing up to \$50,000 have discouraged UAE men from marrying local women. A marriage fund created by the authorities helps couples meet the high costs of marriage and is intended to curb men from seeking foreign wives.

On Friday, the IRA said it planted a briefcase bomb which exploded outside the U.S. Chase Manhattan Bank in London's financial district on Thursday evening. It caused damage to nearby buildings but no casualties.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite unjustified killing and maiming suspects.

But although Los Angeles was the subject of the report, Amnesty International believed it was typical of many major American cities, Mr. Martin said.

Amnesty International was particularly upset by the forced repatriation of several hundred unaccompanied children, contrary to international guidelines on refugee children, Mr. Martin said.

The United States stood alone in the Western World in keeping the death penalty and had isolated itself from its European allies with its policy of execution, he said.

"U.S. authorities are not only killing their own citizens, they are killing more of them and they appear to want to do so faster than before," Mr. Martin said in reference to recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court which have limited the appeals process in death sentence cases.

Amnesty International Friday released a report on police brutality in Los Angeles, showing it had been rife among officers of the city police department and the county sheriff's department for several years, with officers going unpunished despite